# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1933—VOL. XXV, NO. 159

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY


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## The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

**Chamberlain Names the Needs**

**Soviet Has Big Tractor Plant**

**I. C. of C. Attacks Tariffs**

**Ocean Fliers Await Weather**

**Kansas Convicts Rob a Bank**

**Ship Fires May Be Prevented**

THE British House of Commons hears Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, make an important speech on foreign affairs. He says Washington understands the British position on war debts, and he anticipates a new move from there before the June 15 payment is due. The World Economic Conference, he declares, must raise price levels, reach a currency understanding that will lead to a stable money standard, and reduce or abolish barriers to international trade. He calls on the nations to temper their prejudices and take a give-and-take attitude—Otherwise the world will not emerge in this generation from depression, hardship and suffering.

* * *

¶ Soviet Russia opens officially the largest tractor factory in the world. The plant, situated at Cheliabinsk in the Ural Mountains, was designed by John Calder, an American engineer, to produce up to 40,000 60-horsepower tractors a year. The machinery is mostly of American make. Although scheduled for only light use this year, the Soviet Government is very proud of this factory as an important step in the transformation of a village in the remote Urals into a great industrial center—The Soviet has learned that workmen have to be both trained and seasoned to handle such a plant.

* * *

¶ Vienna hears the International Chamber of Commerce attack tariffs, with emphasis on the American brand. Clark H. Minor of New York joins the general condemnation of tariff barriers as causing the breakdown in world trade. He advocates bilateral tariff agreements and dropping temporarily of the most-favored-nation clause. Ernest Geiringer of Austria warns that the world must abandon emotional economic nationalism or else face a fierce fate—"Or else go Gandhi and live like an ascetic in the loincloth of self-sufficiency."

* * *

¶ Victoria, B. C., welcomes 200 delegates from 30 countries to the Fifth Pacific Science Congress. Dr. H. M. Tory of Canada, president of the congress, denies vehemently that natural science is to blame for the world's present difficulties. He declares that while millions of human beings are unclothed and unfed it is foolish to charge to overproduction through scientific methods the responsibility for woe. He sees the suitable economic structure which progress is producing being hindered by industrial stupidity and greed. Natural science is not to be curtailed but guided aright—Mankind must enlarge to receive and enjoy the good things that are in store.

* * *

¶ London waits on the weather for its two favorite fliers to take off in an attempt to smash all records for long-distance flight. Capt. James A. Mollison and his wife, Amy Johnson, both holders of many air honors, propose a non-stop hop to New York and after resting a day a non-stop hop to Baghdad, this being by far the longest unbroken flight yet undertaken. From Baghdad a third hop would complete the triangle and land the adventuring pair in their powerful new plane back at Croydon—It's hard to startle the world from the air nowadays, but this feat, accomplished, will bring back the old thrill.

* * *

¶ Oklahoma and Arkansas are invaded and terrorized by the convicts who escaped on Memorial Day from the Kansas state prison. A bank at Chelsea, Okla., is held up by six of the 11 desperadoes and $2500 is taken. The men escape in autos after a duel with officers and are believed to be heading for ancient bandit retreats in the Ozark Mountains. Meanwhile the Lansing Prison Board finds the prison rules not at fault in the escape—The caging of men who have forfeited their liberty is a problem never yet successfully solved.

* * *

¶ The National Fire Protection Association, in session at Milwaukee, sets out to reduce the number of fires on ships. The exceptional number of conflagrations on large passenger liners during the past two years has led to thorough investigation and specific recommendations. Regulations proposed call for noncombustible materials in ship construction, restricted storage of explosive and inflammable items, disuse of open flame or spark-emitting devices, subdividing and inclosing of vessels in fire areas. The hazard from smokers has doubled recently—Only the women know why.

* * *

¶ Mexico succeeds in its newest plan for helping the Indians help themselves. Now education is taken to the Indian on his own ground. In 10 centers three Indian youths were given land and livestock and taught right methods Now these centers are becoming model farms which teach the people of the neighborhood by example as well as precept—The primitive native may be no longer Mexico's forgotten man.

## New Tax Plan Places Burden More Heavily Upon Business

### Puts Impost on Dividends Withheld at the Source, Levies on Capital Stock and Adds to 'Gas' Tax—Aids Small Salaried Man

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, June 2—A new tax schedule which would spare the small salaried classes and put the burden on big business and dividend profits was proposed today by Senator Pat Harrison (D.) of Mississippi and chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, as an alternative to the now highly unpopular program written into the industrial recovery bill by the House.

The schedule is necessary to carry the interest and amortization charges in the $3,300,000,000 public works bond issue provided in President Roosevelt's industrial recovery bill now pending before the Senate Finance Committee.

Senator Harrison's alternative at one and the same time would avoid the income tax increases which have been thrown into general disrepute by the revelations of the Morgan investigation and enables Congress to escape the necessity of adopting a general sales tax.

It would transfer nearly all of the new tax burden from the backs of the lesser salaried classes, which the House program would not do, and put it on big business and corporate profits through the medium of a capital stock tax and a dividend tax to be levied at the source. A slight concession is made to the petroleum industry by reducing the proposed House increase in the gasoline tax from three-quarters of a cent to half of a cent a gallon.

The Harrison program, with potential revenue, is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tax on dividends withheld at source | $70,000,000 |
| Capital stock tax | 80,000,000 |
| Administrative changes | 15,000,000 |
| Gasoline increase of ½c. per gallon | 62,000,000 |
| Total | $227,000,000 |

Under administrative changes the Mississippi Senator proposes to take away from private bankers the right to carry over capital losses for a two-year period to be applied against regular income taxes. It was this deduction right which enabled the Morgan partners to avoid payment of income taxes during the past two years.

Senator Harrison also proposes to deny the individual the right he now has to deduct in his personal returns a distributive share in partnership losses on the ground that stockholders are not now allowed to deduct corporate losses sustained by the corporation in which he holds stock. This change would further remedy the situation which enabled Morgan partners to reduce their income tax assessments to zero.

## Thousands View School Cadets In Colorful Parade

### Hyde Park High and the Michael Angelo Schools Take First Honors

To the blaring beat of 15 bands and 16 drum and bugle corps, 17,000 Boston school cadets marched today in their annual parade, the feature of the yearly military drill at all Boston high and intermediate schools. Approximately 150,000 persons cheered the regiments along the line of march.

Hyde Park High School again won the premier marching honors. Second prize went to Jamaica Plain, in the high school section; third to Brighton, fourth to Charlestown and fifth to East Boston.

In the intermediate school competition the Michael Angelo School won first prize; Thomas N. Hart School, second; Woodrow Wilson School, third; Thomas A. Edison School, fourth, and the Washington School, fifth.

Favored by the best weather they have had for years, the boys paraded in splendid fashion, their precision matching in many respects that of the famed West Point cadets. They were reviewed on Tremont Street by Mr. Theodore A. Glynn, Boston street commisioner, representing Mayor James M. Curley; by Gov. Joseph B. Ely at the State House; by the Boston School Committee and several leading school officials on the Boston Common, and by the cadet brigade commanders at the Boston Public Library in Copley Square.

For the first time since the close of the World War, the parade was led by an officer other than Lieut.-Col. Charles A. Ranlett, recently retired drill master at the High School of Commerce. This year's parade was led by Col George S. Penney, mounted on "Broker," a mount famous in army circles.

The Cadet commander was acting Maj.-Gen. Wiliam M. Maguire, of Jamaica Plain High School. This honor goes to the highest ranking officer in each school in rotation.

The parade started at 9:30 and continued until 12, one of the largest and best the school cadets have staged. The drill masters in the various schools defend this event as a fitting climax to the work of the cadets during the year. They feel that the discipline, self-confidence and self-control the boys gain from the marching more than matches the costs.

English High School, as usual, was the first school unit in the parade, and had the largest representation, about 3000. It was followed by Public Latin School, Dorchester High, Charlestown High, Jamaica Plain and all the other high and intermediate schools in the city. Hyde Park High, out to add another victory to its long "string" of triumphs in the annual parade competition, was well back in the line.

## *Labor's New Inventory Shows Sharp Advances to a Position Of Power in Economic World*

### *Prospects of Speedy Federal Action for Elevation and Unification of Standards Throughout United States Are Giving the Worker a New Hope for Future*

**Labor Legislation Series**
*Fourth of Six Articles*

By RALPH M. BLAGDEN

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Overalls and all, labor has won its right to sit with the captains of industry in shaping industrial policy.

When the final inventory shall have been taken of what the recession has cost the workers—all the losses in wages, all the crumpling up of legislative safeguards and all the dissipated hopes—more may be forgotten than recalled. But high above the morass may jut one overshadowing gain for the laborer, namely, his promotion to a place of power in the economic world.

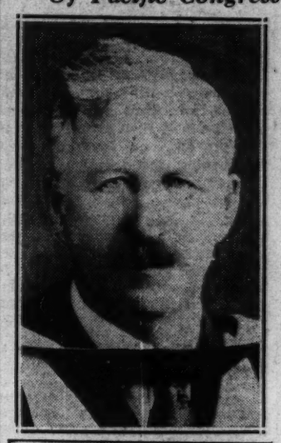
The federal industrial control bill, now almost certain to be enacted, designates two parties in the conduct of the nation's business. Those parties are Labor and Capital. Representatives of both groups are to meet and attempt to agree as to wages, hours and working conditions in the various industrial units. Failing such an agreement, the Federal Government is to effect an accord.

This development is of epic consequence for labor. For more than a hundred years the worker has done most of the dangerous and disagreeable tasks. He has crawled through slithering gases in the core of the earth; he has descended beneath the sullen tremulousness of the ocean and he has flung himself astride the steel girder that etches the last arrogant line of the skyscraper, but he has had little or no voice in determining how long he does these things, how much he gets for them or under what conditions he does them.

But a century ago the old English common law was invoked to forbid workers to come together to increase their pay. They met furtively by ghostly fires in fields—small groups that cast long, prophetic shadows. A British statesman, wielding the unimaginative rhetoric of the "dismal science," rose in Parliament a hundred years ago and expunged the rights of labor from the records and identified the work-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

## *President and Greeter Of Pacific Congress*



Both Photographs
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper—DR. H. M. TORY of Canada, the President. Lower—S. F. TOLMIE, Premier of British Columbia, Who Welcomed Delegates.

## Morgans Tell How '29 Panic Was Checked

### Organized $250,000,000 Pool to Halt Stampede in Stock Market

### Six Big Banks Join

### Had $40,000,000 Loss at One Time but in End Netted $1,067,355 Profit

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, June 2—How J. P. Morgan & Co. and five of the biggest banks in New York organized a "rescue party" to save the stock market from complete collapse in the panic of October, 1929, was bared in detail for the first time today by one of the leaders of the huge financial enterprise.

The witness was Mr. George Whitney, partner of the Morgan firm, and the recital was in the closely packed hearing room of the Senate Committee on Banking and Finance.

While fortunes crashed and financial thrones tumbled as the great stock market boom of 1929 finally came to an end, a little group of bankers, drawn together almost by instinct to the office of the House of Morgan at 23 Wall Street, organized what Mr. Whitney today described as a rescue party—parallel in the financial world to the crew of a lifeboat setting out for a floundering vessel.

The inquiry was abruptly recessed for the week-end after Mr. John W. Davis, Morgan counsel, protested against a question directed at Mr. Thomas S. Lamont, junior partner, apparently relating to his income tax return.

**Big Men Dro In**

The gathering in the inner sanctum of the Morgan firm, according to Mr. Whitney's story today, was almost spontaneous. First Mr. William Chapman Potter, then head of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, "dropped in." Along came Mr. Seward P. Prosser, head of the Bankers' Trust. Then Mr. Albert Wiggin of the Chase National Bank called up.

The stock market that had been soaring to giddy heights for months despite the ominous warnings of lesser prophets, was falling about their ears. Something had to be done. There was added to the group Mr. George M. Baker, vice-president of the First National Bank of New York. It was Thursday morning, Oct. 24, 1929.

Even today, as Mr. Whitney, tall, distinguished-looking—comparatively youthful for his weight of financial responsibility—tells the story his voice thrills with the excitement of those never-to-be-forgotten hours. The jammed committee room leaned forward to catch his words. At one side sat Mr. Morgan and Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, listening eagerly to the recital of the "brilliant youngster" who was executive head of the memorable "party," as he described it.

**Pool Was $250,000,000**

The occasion called for action, according to Mr. Whitney, and at first almost groping their way, they eventually evolved a plan for letting the stock market down gradually, instead of permitting it to stampede in sheer panic.

A special "suspense" account was formed—Mr. Whitney did not like the word "pool," in which each of the six great banks agreed to put up a total of $20,000,000, if required.

"The Guggenheim brothers," Mr. Whitney explained, "came in the next day and committed themselves to $10,000,000. Later the total for the six banks was raised to $40,000,000, which, with the Guggenheim sum, brought the figure to $250,000,000—a quarter of a billion."

With this sum operations were started. Before it was over, the group had bought 1,146,609 shares of stock, at total cost of $137,752,705; they had watched the market sink at first from under them; at one time their book loss on transactions was $40,000,000. Then the market steadied and rallied. Although the great inflation days were not to return, the panic had been checked, and the group was even actually able to sell their shares again at a net profit of $1,067,355.04! Through it all, the Morgan firm made no claim to its legitimate commission for buying and selling stocks, Mr. Whitney hastened to add.

**Stood Test in Time of Need**

This in brief was the inside story of what at the time was hailed in newspapers as the great "bankers' pool."

Senators who listened did not fail to catch the significance of the story: In the great hour of crisis—at the time of panic—the big financial men of the country did not turn to the Federal Reserve System the Government or even the public banks—they turned to the private banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co., the same firm which supplied the initiative and leadership to meet the panic in 1907.

Almost automatically, according to the between-the-lines interpretation of the Whitney story, Wall Street turned to the private firm of the House of Morgan and it was they who headed the "rescue party."

The original meeting of bankers in the Morgan firm was not called, said Mr. Whitney, "it just happened." Conditions in the stock market were different from anything before "in its history," he declared. "There was absolutely no market for securities. There were what the newspapers called air-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

## Lowell Declares Education Needs Broader Appeal

### Harvard Head Speaks at Arboretum Dedication for New College System

PHILADELPHIA, June 2 (AP)—Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, soon to retire as president of Harvard University, today pleaded for an educational system that would broaden intellectual horizons, that would develop interest in and comprehension of diverse subjects.

Speaking at the formal dedication of the Morris Arboretum of the University of Pennsylvania, President Lowell said that broad education, the enlarging of horizons, the provoking of curiosity in many different directions, ought normally be found in the colleges. But, added, "unfortunately, scholarly education, the expansion and strengthening of one's own mind, is by no means always the dominant motive in going to college.

"The reasons for doing so are mixed, and not very clear to the young people themselves or to their parents. Perhaps the most common is the fact that neighbors and friends are going and it is the customary thing to do. A second is that college is the gateway to the professions. Another, and a strong one, is social."

Closed to the public for many years, the Morris Arboretum with its priceless collection of exotic flowers, trees and shrubbery today became the property of posterity in custody of the University of Pennsylvania as a shrine to nature and science.

For years the great iron fence about the 17-acre arboretum in the Chestnut Hill section of Philadelphia has frowned a tacit "keep out" to passers-by who peeped through at the inviting landscape and its collection gathered from all parts of the world. But now the master and mistress of the estate are gone and it was their wish that it should belong to all posterity.

Home of John T. Morris and his sister, Lydia T. Morris, the great estate was willed to the university by the latter and was accepted by Mr. Thomas H. Gates, president of the institution. Mr. Morris and his sister were children of I. P. Morris, multi-millionaire industrialist and engine builder.

Other dedicatory speakers were Dr. A. H. Reginald Buller, professor of botany at the University of Manitoba; Dr. Robert A. Harper, Torrey professor emeritus of botany at Columbia University; Dr. Rodney H. True, chairman of the department of botany at the University of Pennsylvania.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on President Lowell and the honorary degree of Doctor of Science upon Dr. Buller and Dr. Harper.

## Britain's Flying Couple Ready for Ocean Hop

LONDON, June 2 (AP)—Everything is in readiness for the flight that Capt. and Mrs. James A. Mollison plan to make soon to New York, Captain Mollison said today, adding, however, that "at the moment it looks doubtful if the weather will be suitable for a start on Monday."

"As soon as conditions are favorable," he said, "we will leave Croydon for New York." Their transatlantic course will be slightly south of the route he took when he crossed in a light plane Great Britain's famous flying couple plan a non-stop hop to New York as the first of a series of attempts to establish three new air records, the first London-New York flight, the first round-trip north Atlantic crossing, and the world's long distance mark.

## Step to Prevent Ship Fires Taken By Safety Group

### To Apply Same Methods as Used to Protect Shore Buildings

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 2—A series of new and important regulations designed to reduce the number of ship fires which have shown considerable increase in the last two years were adopted tentatively at the annual convention of the National Fire Protection Association, here yesterday.

Drafted by the association's marine committee and presented by Mr. S. D. McComb of New York, chairman, they aim to prevent fires on vessels during construction, repair and lay-up, as well as during general use, by applying to ships the same means of fire prevention and protection which have been applied successfully to buildings.

The new regulations call for use of noncombustible materials and restriction of the storage of explosive and inflammable items, as well as the use of open flame or spark-emitting devices. They require subdivision of each vessel into fire areas and the inclosure of stairways and other vertical communications to prevent spread of fire from deck to deck. Those relating to construction and repair operations and safeguards during lay-up are for the most part simple in character, dealing with such factors as maintenance of cleanliness aboard ship, elimination of common fire hazards, provision of water supplies for fire protection and fire alarm and watchman service. The report said in part:

"Long alleyways, uninclosed stairways, hatches and hoist ways, frequently facilitate the rapid spread of fire throughout burning ships. The locations of drydocks or places of lay-up are frequently isolated so that dependence for firefighting is mainly on the private protection provided. Even where major municipal protection is available, the possible delayed response due either to lateness in the discovery of fires or the absence of means for quick notification may cause material damage or complete destruction before effective means of extinguishment can be brought into action.

"It is therefore obvious that every reasonable means of preventing fire should be provided and supplemented by such means of detection and protection equipment as will permit the prompt discovery of ship fires, and retard their spread and make possible their prompt extinguishment, before they have passed the incipient stage."

In presenting the report, Mr. McComb called attention to the exceptional number of fires which have occurred on large passenger liners in the last two years.

"The committee feels," he said, "that these fires are a matter of grave concern, not only to the traveling public but to the shipowners and builders of the country."

"The smoking hazard is the only one that persists in defying solution by fire authorities and the increase in the number of women smokers is deepening the tobacco peril," said Mr. Franklin H. Wentworth of Boston, a director of the National Fire Protection Association. He also condemned the practice of smoking in theaters.

Mr. Percy Bugbee of Boston declared that unwise curtailment of fire departments has followed in the wake of desperate municipal economies in recent months.

## Bratton Confirmed As Judge

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—Senator Sam G. Bratton (D.) of New Mexico was confirmed yesterday by the Senate as a judge of the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals, only a few minutes after his nomination had been submitted by President Roosevelt.

## Yorkshire Plowman Turns Up Pavement Of Old Roman Villa

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RUDSTON, Yorks, Eng.—For 1900 years the plows of this little village are said to have passed to and fro above 800 square feet of Roman pavement which has only just been discovered by a farmer. His curiosity was aroused when his share turned up tiny squares of colored chalk.

He began to dig and less than two feet below the surface he found the pavement. Finally he laid bare a stretch in which there appeared clearly the tracing of the helmeted head of a Roman with floral decorations.

After inspecting the remains a representative of the Yorkshire Archæological Society pronounced them to be those of a Roman villa in a good state of preservation. There are two distinct pavements—one tesselated and the other in fine scroll work.

## Mexico Failed in Taking Indian To School—Takes School to Indian

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MEXICO CITY — The difficult problem of a proper education for the indigenous population to prepare them for assimilation into the economic, social and political life of the nation, has taken a new form of experiment which seems to be working out successfully.

Several years ago the "House of the Indigene" was established in Mexico City. The aim was the same—preparation of native youth to lead their peoples in the path of modern civilization. This plan failed, because most of the graduates chose to remain in Mexico City rather than return to the primitive mode of living of their own peoples.

Having tried bringing the Indian to education, the Ministry of Education is now trying to take education to the Indian. This is, of course, in addition to the regular primary schools, rural schools, and cultural missions, which are bringing literacy to the provinces.

This other phase of the program—need of which all ministers of education have affirmed, differing only in methods of effecting it—is the training of native leaders, young men who will take an active direction in bringing their own communities out of their traditional unprogressiveness.

During the current year the Ministry of Education has established ten "Centers of Education" in various regions. These are located in Cieneguita and Tonachic, Chihuahua; Jocotitlan, Mexico; Quitive, Queretaro; Matlapa, San Luis Potosi; Chalcatongo, Oaxaca; Santa Maria de Ocotan, Durango; Chamula, Chiapas; Santa Cruz de Bravo, Yucatan; and Zongozotla, Puebla.

Each "center" is built around a nucleus of three Indian youths, who are given parcels of land, with seed for trees, corn, beans; 10 goats, as well as the beginnings of flocks of chickens, hogs and cattle, and the necessary materials for building houses in which to live on their lots.

These "centers" are developing into small "model farms" serving both by example and by direct assistance with agricultural and cattle-raising problems, and are also, according to reports of the inspectors of education, bringing into closer relationships the isolated small farmers who are still tilling the soil in the haphazard way their forefathers have for hundreds of years.

The students in the "centers" are provided with texts which will give them the rudiments of general education, in addition to detailed practical instruction pertaining to their everyday problems.

## Camp for Women In Open to Teach Trades to Jobless

### Project Plan Announced by Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Perkins

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Juen 2—On the western bank of the Hudson in Bear Mountain Park will be established the first experimental camp for unemployed women, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, announced yesterday.

The camp was conceived out of the numerous demands that have reached Mrs. Roosevelt that something should be done for the thousands of young unmarried women who are unable to find jobs. Other camps will be considered in other states if the local state relief organizations make appropriate plans and applications to the federal emergency relief administration, which is providing the funds out of state allotments of the $500,000,000 relief appropriation made recently by Congress.

The experimental nature of the project was stressed today by Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Perkins as they made a joint announcement. "The purpose of the camp is to provide healthful employment and useful instruction, amid wholesome surroundings, for needy young women now entirely unemployed and without any resources of their own," the statement said.

Because of complaints that met her original proposal for a reforestation camp for women, Mrs. Roosevelt made it clear that the camp project will not take married women.

Supported by federal funds furnished by Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, the camp will be actually maintained by the New York State Relief Administration. Operation will begin this week, with facilities for 300 women at the nominal cost of $5 per person per week. The vanguard is already arriving at the Bear Mountain Camp and by the end of the month, a full quota is expected.

The women will live in tents and in addition to maintaining their camp, raising their food and making their clothes, they will have opportunity for vocation and occupational training, including dressmaking, embroidering, weaving and other handicraft.

## Action by Spain Breaks Church's Hold on Schools

### Republic to Select 7000 Teachers to Supplant Monastic Groups

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MADRID—As a result of the passage of the Religious Orders Bill, which is still unsigned by the President of the Republic, thousands of convent schools are to be closed. Primary schooling by religious institutions is to cease on Oct. 1 and secondary schooling on Jan. 1, 1934.

In a loudly applauded speech Señor Fernando de los Rios, Minister of Education, told the Cortes that the centuries-old Spanish tradition in education was one of "intolerance and vexations" and it was against this tradition that the new Republic was taking its stand.

The Minister pointed out that Deputies were sitting in the Cortes who had been dismissed from their posts under the monarchy because they did not accompany teachers and school children to kiss the hand of a visiting archbishop. The new Spain intends to liberate its children from all interference with their conscience.

**7000 Teachers Needed**

According to ministerial statistics, provision will have to be made for 250,000 primary school children at present being educated by monks and nuns, but the church's statistics place the number at 699,000. Señor de los Rios foresees little difficulty in finding the necessary teachers, who will number 7000, according to the Government's figures, and in building the required number of schools by the end of this year.

Eight boarding schools for girls have already been established in Madrid under state control and 15 more will be ready by October. Before the Republic came, the only establishment where girl students could board was the Residencia de Estudiantes in Madrid.

Señor de los Rios in supporting the Religious Orders Bill explained this year's budget calls for the construction of 4000 primary schools. This number only needed to be increased by 3000 to replace the monastic schools, he said. This would represent an increase of 45,000,000 pesetas (about $4,500,000) in next year's budget.

**Church Property Socialized**

Opponents of the bill have pointed out that in recruiting 7000 new teachers by the end of the year many untrained instructors will probably have to be employed. The Government, however, denies this.

The Religious Orders Bill prohibits monastic orders from engaging in industry, commerce and other non-religious activities as well as teaching. Church property becomes the property of the state, "in order to liquidate the historical past." The bill prohibits religious activities outside the temple except with special permission.

Justification of the State in seizing church property is seen in the church's action in having acquired the land with public taxes.

**Bond With Vatican Broken**

With the passage of the Religious Orders Bill, Spain has severed the powerful tie which bound it to the Vatican.

The measure complements Article 26 of the Spanish Constitution, which says that such a law must be passed. Although the bill is generally conceded to be much less drastic than it was at first expected to be, protests against it are many, for nearly all of Spain is still Roman Catholic.

Women especially have opposed the passage of a law that closes convent schools, and church interests have not been lax in calling upon the women to vote against the Government in the elections.

The Agrarian Party has already begun a campaign seeking to annul the law. In the Basque provinces, where the hold of the church is very strong, similar campaigns have been started.

## World's Advance In Social Welfare Laid to Research

### Sessions of Fifth Pacific Science Congress Open at Victoria, B. C.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

VICTORIA, B. C., June 2—Leading natural scientists from all over the world met here yesterday at the opening of the Fifth Pacific Science Congress, and listened to a ringing plea for the fuller utilization of scientific knowledge in the field of government, economics and international relations.

"I repudiate with all the vehemence of my nature the accusation that science has been responsible in any substantial way for our present difficulties," Dr. H. M. Tory, of Canada, president of the congress, told the 200 delegates of 30 countries.

"I assert with equal intensity that the hope of the future lies in adjusting our political-economic structure in such a way as to make full use not only of what science has done in the past, but what in a new and

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

## Hawks Gives Robot Coast-to-Coast Test

LOS ANGELES, June 2 (AP)—Lieut.-Commander Frank M. Hawks, flying a robot-controlled, 14-cylinder airplane, took off from the municipal airport at 5:51 a. m. today on a non-stop flight to Floyd Bennet Field, Brooklyn, N. Y. He planned to test the automatic pilot and was not necessarily seeking a speed record.

The ship left the ground easily in spite of its load of 620 gallons of gasoline, which attendants at the airport said would approximate two tons in weight.

Field attendants said the flier, probably would turn the machine over to the automatic pilot when he had gained his required altitude. The robot pilot was expected to keep the machine on its course within a variation of two degrees—with much more exactness than a human pilot. Commander Hawks said yesterday he would be a passenger-at-ease in the plane, with his only duties those of avigator.

## The Monitor Index

**Friday, June 2, 1933**


General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13
News of Sports—Page 9
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11

Features

| | |
|---|---|
| Events Tonight | 2 |
| The Home Forum | 7 |
| "The unchanging calm" [With French Translation] | |
| Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods | 12 |
| Radio Programs | 13 |
| Daily Features | 15 |
| Editorials | 16 |


**Things Present**

Memories of the din and disorder at the national conventions last year are still fresh—the din and disorder being manufactured by delegates who stampeded the conventions into believing that the nation demanded beer. Read about the actual demand in "Who Wants Beer" in the Mirror of World Opinion Editorial page.

"For Tender Steaks" will give you full directions for a steak that the back of your knife can cut. Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

The person studying French is invited to peruse the article and its French translation on the Home Forum page.

More Ad-O-Grams on the inside back page.

**And Things to Come**

"Your New England Caravan" starts on Monday. Look, also, for a new feature on the Daily Features page.

Saturday brings the Book Reviews and Literary News page, Progress in Education page, Interior Decoration and Antiques page, and the world news map.

# Boys of Perkins Institution Take Garden Course

## Seven Students Engaged in Raising All Kinds of Vegetables

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WATERTOWN, Mass.—Cabbages, onions, peas and many other vegetables—row upon row of them—are flourishing these warm days as the new gardening course at Perkins Institution for the Blind enters its sixth month. Seven boys are enrolled in the course and during the summer they will have about two and a half acres under cultivation, according to Mr. Nelson Coon, of the Perkins staff, who is giving the theory end of the training.

According to Mr. Coon, there are very few problems to be overcome in this type of teaching. After the boys have got "the lay of the land," they are able to go ahead with the work of spading, planting, thinning, weeding and transplanting without much difficulty. And when difficulties arise, they are overcome by such devices as planting fast-growing radishes along the rows of such slow vegetables as carrots and spinach, thus giving the boys a guide until the tardier plants have emerged far enough to be recognized. In the case of planting, they use lines much in the same manner as seeing gardeners. A straight board guides them in spading, being moved as each row is finished.

It is the object of the course to include all "practical" vegetables. The gardens will furnish enough of all types for Perkins tables this summer and sufficient turnips, carrots, cabbages and some others for part or all of next year.

Five of the boys come from farms and it is expected that they will be able to return to their homes with a working knowledge of the soil as well as new ideas about gardening. One of the greatest assets of the course is that it will provide greater opportunities for work among blind people, according to Mr. Coon.

Mr. George Ellsworth, who oversees the actual gardening operations, stated that he has found the boys proficient as far as most ordinary farm tasks were concerned. They recently helped him with the spraying of some of the fruit trees on the Perkins property and learned the necessary operations quickly and easily, he said.

Mr. Coon pointed out the fact that it has always been the policy of Perkins to give the students contact with the soil. He called attention to the little plots cultivated by the young children and also a good-sized hen yard, which is cared for entirely by boys in the sixth and seventh grades.

"The work has been handicapped by the total lack of Braille books on the subject," said Mr. Coon. "We hope in a few years to have some books translated to give the students more opportunity for study. In England, gardening for the blind has become quite extensive under the Guild of Blind Gardeners, but ours is the only course on the subject that we know of in this country."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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## Tonight at the Pops

Rakóczy March ..... Berlioz
"Mignon," Overture ..... Thomas
"To a Wild Rose" ..... MacDowell
"Faust," Fantasia ..... Gounod
The Ride of the Valkyries ..... Wagner
"The Lost Chord" ..... Sullivan
(Trumpet Solo: Georges Mager)
"Prince Igor," Polovetzkian Dances ..... Borodin
"Music in the Air," Selection ..... Kern
"Humoresque" ..... Dvořák
"Strike Up the Band" ..... Gershwin

## Weather

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Fair and warmer tonight and Saturday; gentle to moderate shifting winds, mostly westerly.

**Massachusetts:** Fair and slightly warmer in north portion tonight; Saturday fair and warmer.

**Maine:** Fair tonight; Saturday partly cloudy; rising temperature except on east coast.

**New Hampshire:** Fair and not so cool tonight; Saturday partly cloudy with rising temperatures.

**Vermont:** Fair and not so cool tonight; Saturday partly cloudy; rising temperature, possibly followed by local showers in north portion in afternoon or at night.

**Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Fair tonight and Saturday; slowly rising temperature.

**Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Moderate to fresh north and northwest winds tonight, diminishing and shifting to southwest Saturday; weather fair tonight and Saturday.

### Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic City | 58 | 64 | Montreal | 60 | 64 |
| Bismarck | 62 | 92 | Nantucket | 54 | 56 |
| Boston | 56 | 63 | New Orleans | 72 | 86 |
| Buffalo | 58 | 68 | New York | 60 | 66 |
| Calgary | 40 | 64 | Norfolk, Va. | 62 | 64 |
| Charleston | 66 | 78 | North Platte | 64 | 90 |
| Chicago | 68 | 78 | Philadelphia | 58 | 70 |
| Cincinnati | 66 | 74 | Phoenix, Ariz. | 74 | 96 |
| Denver | 58 | 86 | Pittsburgh | 68 | 70 |
| Eastport, Me. | 54 | 64 | Portland, Me. | 54 | 64 |
| Hatteras | 62 | 70 | Raleigh | 60 | 72 |
| Honolulu, T.H. (7 p.m. June 1) | 72 | 78 | St. Louis | 68 | 82 |
| | 74 | .. | St. Paul | 72 | 90 |
| Helena, Mont. | 72 | 76 | Salt Lake City | 58 | 84 |
| Huron, S. D. | 68 | 94 | San Francisco | 48 | 58 |
| Jacksonville | 68 | 78 | Santa Fe, N.M. | 54 | 78 |
| Kansas City | 72 | 84 | Seattle | 50 | 64 |
| Key West | 82 | 88 | Tampa | 74 | 86 |
| Los Angeles | 54 | 56 | Washington | 58 | 68 |
| Memphis | 66 | 82 | Wichita, Kan. | 66 | 88 |
| Miami, Fla. | 78 | 88 | Williston, N.D. | 56 | 82 |

A—9 a. m. June 2.
B—Maximum June 1.

### High Tides at Boston

Friday 6:56 p. m., Saturday 7:19 a. m.
Height of tides 9 feet, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:44 p. m.

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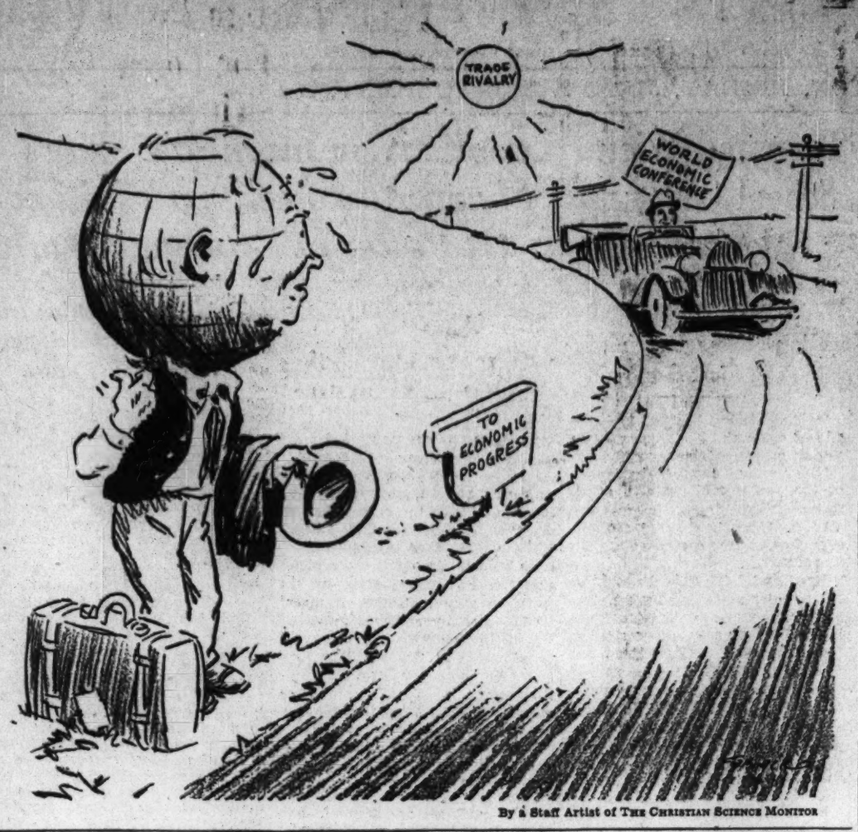


By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

# Morgans Tell How '29 Panic Was Checked

(Continued from Page 1)

pockets. We wanted to try to restore some order out of this chaos."

There were two meetings that Thursday. At the morning session only a quick general agreement was taken. Orders went out to make bids on selected stocks at the "last sale." Stocks were picked that seemed "particularly weak." Then in the afternoon more definite form was given to the undertaking.

"It wasn't a bear movement that was going on," Mr. Whitney stopped at one point long enough to emphasize. "It was sheer liquidation. It was stark fright—panic and liquidation, whatever you want to call it. That was the situation."

The Morgan firm, he reiterated, never went into the plan "with the slightest thought of profit." It was a "relief party." Sometimes Mr. Whitney called it that and sometimes, with a touch of almost boyish enjoyment at the exciting memory, just a "party." The big banks were juggling with millions to save something bigger than themselves.

**Once $40,000,000 in Red**

At one time our sales showed about a $40,000,000 book loss," Mr. Whitney said.

The operations lasted through three weeks to Nov. 11. Word that the Morgan firm had intervened steadied the market just at first.

"It was Thursday that we started," said Mr. Whitney.

"On Friday the market steadied a little and things looked better. That was true of Saturday also. Then on Monday it was very bad; it was at the worst; it continued bad for several days."

Then the avalanche of sales gradually subsided and the market steadied.

The little group of bankers, in their watchtower in the Morgan firm's inner sanctum came to dread the hours of 11:15 and 2:15. Mr. Whitney said. It was then that margin calls went out. The subsequent minutes in the stock market, as prices were crashing, frequently were the worst of the day.

Mr. Whitney stopped to relieve his pent-up emotion about loans made "on account of others." These were loans carried by banks for out-of-town speculators in the Wall Street bubble, financed at high rates of interest. The Morgan firm, he said, had always frowned on such arrangements. There were $8,000,000,000 worth of stock collateral held "on account of others," he recalled, "when the party started." Since that day he added a good many other banks had taken the same view of such loans as the Morgan firm. He hoped they would not be revised when business improved again.

## Events Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Hingham, in High School Auditorium, Central Street, Hingham, 8.

Free Public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. Arthur P. DeCamp, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Winchester, in Winchester Town Hall, 8.

Presentation of musical comedy, "Sonia, the Russian Girl," by Boston Square and Compass Club, benefit Order of Rainbow Girls, Repertory Theater, 8.

Mr. Punch's Workshop: Puppet performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," 71 Chestnut Street, Boston, 8:45.

Dance recital by Miss Dorothy Thuringer and company, Elizabeth Peabody Playhouse, Charles Street, 8.

Drama recital by pupils of Miss Virginia Hunt, auditorium of Hardy School, Lake Street, Arlington, 8.

Second annual dance, Phi Sigma Rho Sorority of Greater Boston, Beacon Hall, 1546 Beacon Street, 8.

Penny sale, Massachusetts All Nurses' Post of the American Legion, benefit post's child welfare fund, headquarters, Hotel Statler, 8.

Annual garden fete, benefit Cambridge Neighborhood House, Longfellow estate, until 11.

**The Dance**

Peabody Playhouse — Dorothy Thuringer, dancer, 8:30.

**Theaters**

Fine Arts—"Dreyfus Case," 1:09, 3:35, 6:00, 8:30; "The Cry of the World," 2:00, 4:30, 7:00, 9:30.

**Events Tomorrow**

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mr. Klaus Goetze, pianist, 2:45.

Children's Museum of Boston: Recognition Day, presentation of museum awards and demonstration of craft work, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 2 to 4:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: free guidance to treasures of the museum, by Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Annual meeting and luncheon, Lucy Wheelock Kindergarten Alumnæ Association, Inc., Hotel Somerset; business meeting, 11; luncheon, 1.

Annual senior banquet, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, address by Prof. Robert E. Rogers, Old France Restaurant, 6:15.

Fifth annual reunion of Bellingham Chelsea High School, Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, Boston, 2 to 12; banquet, 6:30.

Garden party, benefit Lucy Jackson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Holcombe J. Brown's estate, 174 Valentine Street, West Newton, 2 to 5.

Sixth biennial reunion, Middlesex School alumni; baseball game between Middlesex and St. George's School, 2; St. George's entertainment, 4:30.

**Theaters**

Fine Arts—"Dreyfus Case," 1:09, 3:35, 6:00, 8:30; "The Cry of the World," 2:00, 4:30, 7:00, 9:30.

**Exhibitions**

**Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue**—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Exhibition by the Saturday and summer drawing classes; Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English Silver; woodcuts in chiaroscuro; engravings after Peter Bruegel; fifteenth century illustrated books. Constable Lucas, "English Landscapes."

**Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court, the Fenway)**—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11; other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 5; through July 30; admission free; music at 2. Closed on national holidays.

**J. F. Olsson Company Galleries, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge**—Exhibitions of etchings by Mary J. Coulter, Jeannette A. Stewart, Carl Wingate, Philip Plaistridge and Frederic W. Gardinar.

**Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge**—Open week days 9 to 5; admission free. Closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Loan exhibition of modern sculpture by George Kolbe, Wilhelm Lehmbruck, Aristide Maillol, Gaston Lachaise, Charles Despiau, Jacob Epstein, Rodin, Degas, Daumier; water colors by John S. Sargent, primarily landscapes. Through June. Also German prints from the museum collection. Nineteenth century prints.

**The Children's Art Centre, 36 Rutland Street**—Sketches of Boston by Kay Peterson. Through June 17.

**Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue**—Exhibition of flowers, landscapes and mushrooms in pastel and water color by Eliza B. Blackford, June 5-16.

**Scherree Studio, 665 Boylston Street**—General print show.

**Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain**—Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibitions; Japanese color prints, including productions of works of two Eighteenth Century masters of Japanese color prints—Hokusai and Hiroshige; bird panels by Kosan and Shosan. Other special exhibitions are North American Indian baskets, gems and gem stones; sea life; small American mammals. Through June.

**Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street**—English sporting paintings. Through June.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

### Oldsmobile Output

DETROIT, June 1 — Production of the Oldsmobile six and straight eight during the first five months of 1933 exceeded total Oldsmobile production for the full year of 1932, according to R. M. W. Shaw, Oldsmobile sales manager.

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Visit with us at our Exhibit Hall of Science—"*A Century of Progress*"—Chicago.

## Monitor News on Air 15 Minutes Earlier

BEGINNING Saturday, June 3, the morning radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" will be heard at 11:45 a. m. to 12 noon, E. D. T., from Stations WBZ, WBZA and shortwave station W1XAZ, instead of 12 noon as formerly.

The regular evening radiocast will continue as before from 6:00 to 6:15 p. m., over Station WHDH.

## Morgan Denies Aiding Royalty With Stock Preference Bargains

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP) — A suggestion that some of the bargain price stock offered to clients by J. P. Morgan & Co. went to British royalty and French politicians drew denials by Mr. George Whitney, partner in the firm, today, before the Senate investigation.

Senator Reynolds (D.) of North Carolina asked about disposition of bargain-price stock allotted to Morgan's Paris and London offices.

"Have you heard that the allotment to your London office was distributed to members of royalty?"

"I never heard that suggestion before," Mr. Whitney replied.

"Have you heard some was distributed to the politicians in France?"

"I never heard it and I am confident it is not so," Mr. Whitney said smiling.

Questioned further, Whitney said he had not heard that some of the stock went to King Albert of Belgium.

Whitney turned now and again to confer with Mr. Leonard Keyes, the Morgan office manager, who sat near where Mr. Morgan was in silent attentiveness.

Mr. John W. Davis, white haired Morgan counsel, sat smiling back of Mr. Whitney.

At one point Mr. Whitney told the committee the shares of bargain price stock allotted by the Morgan house to Mr. John W. Kephart, Pennsylvania Supreme Court justice, was paid for by his wife.

Gov. Gifford Pinchot, who has demanded Judge Kephart's resignation, telegraphed Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, committee counsel yesterday, saying the judge denied accepting the stock for which he had been listed.

He questioned Mr. Whitney about it at the outset of the hearing today and the Morgan partner said he understood Mrs. Kephart had paid for the stock.

The investigation turned today to the firm's part in building a great railroad empire through the Alleghany Corporation, Van Sweringen holding company.

As the inquiry went into its seventh day, Mr. Ferdinand Pecora—counsel of the Banking Committee—directed his scrutiny at the gigantic financing operations through which Morgan aided the Van Sweringens in gathering their far-flung rail holdings.

Mr. E. G. Buckland, chairman of the board of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, was the man Mr. Pecora referred to as refusing for an ethical reason to become a select Morgan customer in one issue of stock.

Mr. Pecora said so today after it had been disclosed yesterday that Mr. Buckland had declined a suggestion that he buy United Corporation stock at bargain prices, although his name has appeared on Morgan's Alleghany and Standard Brands, Inc., lists of favored buyers.

Mr. Buckland's reason for turning down the United Corporation offer was set forth in a letter to Mr. Arthur M. Anderson, Morgan partner, on Jan. 16, 1929. The letter follows:

"Dear Arthur:

"I appreciate very much your telephone suggestion that I subscribe for and purchase shares of the new corporation organized to acquire a substantial interest in public utility corporations furnishing electrical energy.

"I understood that one of those corporations is the Connecticut Light & Power Company, with which my company has a contract.

"We are about to open negotiations for future dealings with this company in regard to power requirements, and I feel that I ought not at this time to consider any investment in its securities or in securities of any corporation which may exercise a directing influence.

"This may seem to you leaning over backwards, but, excuse the paradox—I feel more comfortable in that posture. Just the same, I appreciate your having brought this to my attention."

**What Agreement Provides**

In the committee's executive session yesterday Senator James Couzens (R.) of Michigan, Senator Peter Norbeck (R.) of South Dakota and Senator Edward P. Costigan (D.) of Colorado, wanted to make all of the Morgan partnership agreement public, but were overridden.

Senator Fletcher said under the committee's decision the original 1916 agreement will be placed in the record with the names embodied in it.

Some of the high spots of the partnership agreement follow:

It grants the present J. P. Morgan the final decision in all disputes between the partners.

All partners must agree to every transaction.

Morgan may compel any partner to withdraw and fix the amount of funds due the partner.

Morgan may dissolve the partnership with the consent of partners representing a majority interest in the profits.

"Speculation in stocks or anything else" is prohibited to the partners, but they may invest their own money as they see fit.

No partner may engage in any other business.

Upon Morgan's passing surviving partners could inherit "the good will of the business" and, if a majority interest could agree upon new terms, continue the business.

But should there be no lineal descendant of Morgan in the partnership, "the right to the use of the firm name J. P. Morgan & Co. shall cease after 15 years from such time, unless before the expiration of such 15 years there should again be such a lineal descendant of Mr. J. P. Morgan in the partnership."

## New York to Enforce Loose Milk Ordinance

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 2—Sale of loose milk in retail stores in New York City is banned under an ordinance of the Board of Health which became effective yesterday. The ordinance, which the board adopted last fall, permits loose milk to be served in restaurants under temporary permits for another year, however.

About 40,000 retail stores have had to change their methods of handling milk to conform with the new ordinance, violation of which is punishable by a $1000 fine and a penitentiary term of three years.

**Louisiana Oil Refining Corp.**

Louisiana Oil Refining Corporation reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, net loss of $890,905, after interest, depreciation, depletion, etc., compared with a net loss of $827,996 in the first quarter of 1932.

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It's amazing how quickly moth eggs hatch out and moth worms begin their ravenous destruction once clothes have been put away for the summer. *Now* is the time to begin using Expello. Hang a can of Expello in every closet where you store your garments. Pack handy gauze bags of Expello in trunks, chests and drawers where you keep valuable furs, woolens, draperies, etc. No moth or moth worm can live where Expello is used.

Expello comes in cans of different sizes for every home need. The No. 1 can, $1, is the popular size, but there is a smaller size for garment bags, etc. The No. 2 can, $1, contains 12 handy gauze bags of Expello—a small can at 50 cents contains fewer bags. The No. 4 size contains Expello for use in electric cleaners. Your dealer sells Expello. If not, we will supply you direct. Remember, Expello is fully guaranteed. The Expello Corporation, Dover, N. H.

Expello Spot Remover *is new—cleans like magic and no rings.*

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## Adviser Blamed In Mitchell Case For Tax Omission

### Company Failed to Report $666,666.67 It Paid to Chairman

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 2—Continuing its efforts to justify as legal the action of Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, formerly chairman of the National City Company, in failing to report for income tax purposes the receipt of $666,666.67 from the management fund of that institution in 1929, the defense today fought vigorously to throw upon the shoulders of an income tax adviser the responsibility for omission of that item from the banker's return.

The $666,666.67 is one of three items, by failure to report which, the Government charges, Mr. Mitchell escaped income tax payments of $858,429 on an income of more than $4,000,000 in 1929 and 1930. By leaving these items off his income tax returns, the banker established losses during 1929 and 1930 which relieved him entirely of income tax payments.

**Treasurer on Stand**

Questioning Mr. Frank J. Maguire, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer of the National City Company, who took the witness stand again today, Mr. Max D. Steuer, counsel for the defense, brought out the statement which the National City Company sent to Mr. Mitchell, showing the amounts which it would report to the Government that it had paid him during 1929, did not include the $666,666.67 which the chairman had been paid from the management fund on July 1, 1929.

The witness said he had omitted the management fund payment from similar statements sent to other officers also at that time.

"In January, 1930, before making out the statements, did you consult with anybody on the matter?" asked Mr. Steuer.

"I consulted Mr. Harry W. Forbes of the law firm of Sherman & Sterling," replied the witness.

"Tell the jury what Mr. Forbes said to you."

Mr. George Z. Medalie, United States attorney, jumped to his feet to object to the defense counsel's instructions to the witness. Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard sustained the objection.

Mr. Steuer tried to frame a question that would be acceptable, but Mr. Medalie's objections continued. A long conference between Judge Goddard and the attorneys followed and the jury was excused for recess.

**Defense Scores Point**

When the court was resumed, Mr. Steuer was allowed to establish the fact that the witness had consulted Mr. Forbes, an expert on income tax matters, before he sent the statements of payments during 1929 to Mr. Mitchell and the other officers. The witness was not allowed to repeat any conversation he had with Mr. Forbes.

Mr. Steuer laid great emphasis on Mr. Maguire's testimony that the notice sent to Mr. Mitchell had been drawn up in the same manner as those to other officers and that the witness had had no conversation with the banker relating to it. On these circumstances, the witness testified emphatically.

"Mr. Mitchell never discussed the subject with me at all," he declared.

Mr. Steuer also emphasized the witness' testimony to the effect that the entries in the journal, the accounts receivable, and the general account, which showed that the amounts paid to Mr. Mitchell and other officers of National City Company from the management fund on July 1, 1929, had been charged against them, were made prior to preparation of the statements advising them of payments the company would report to the Government as having made to them that year.

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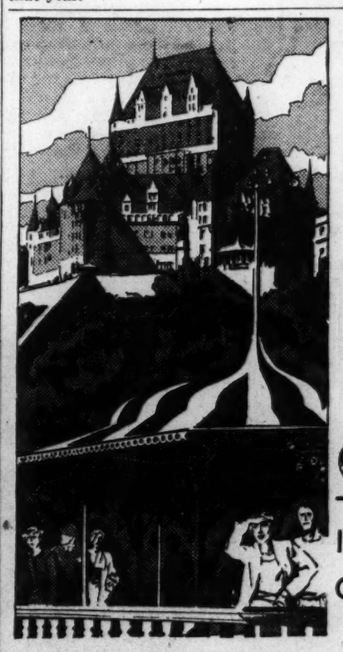

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# Dickens Room Is Dedicated By Group in Boston

## Fellowship Branch Plans Public View of Exhibit at Parker House

"'What a study for an antiquarian,' were the very words which fell from Mr. Pickwick's mouth." There is no doubt whatever that Samuel Pickwick, Esq., G. C. M. P. C., would find more than enough to fill his litle notebook, and material more suited to the taste of a student of antiques than the aged horse of Tony Weller, were he to visit the Parker House today.

Under the auspices of the Boston branch of the Dickens Fellowship, the Dickens Room, which has been built around the fireplace and mirror taken from the suite which Dickens occupied in the original hotel, is being formally dedicated with a reception attended by the members of the Dickens Fellowship and prominent individuals from the literary, art and social circles of Boston.

It is the first occasion, since that memorable second visit which the famous author paid to Boston in 1867, on which the public has been admitted to the room containing the mantel, on either side of which are placed portraits of Mr. and Mrs. James T. Fields, Dickens's great friends and admirers.

**Open to Public**

Mr. Edward F. Payne, author of "Dickens Days in Boston," and president of the Boston branch of the Dickens Fellowship, announces that through the coöperation of Mr. Glenwood J. Sherrard, of the Parker House, the room will be open for inspection by the general public for one week, excepting Sunday, beginning Saturday, June 3 between 3 and 5 in the afternoon.

Mr. Livingstone Hunt in the costume of Mr. Alfred Jingle recalls immediately Mr. Tracy Tupman, Mr. Nathaniel Winkle and the poetic Mr. Augustus Snodgrass, who, it is to be assumed, would be present if they could. Their absence is not satisfactorily explained, although their experiences at Dingley Dell may have produced in them an inclination to extreme caution regarding the fairer sex; and they were very likely inform d that the two Peckniff sisters—Charity and Mercy—had also been invited. Mrs. Nellie Estelle Swain as the former and Mrs. William Caswell as the latter make a very colorful contribution to the characterization. And they get on very well with Mrs. Lupin (Mrs. Livingstone Hunt).

Mrs. Harry Lee Bagley as the coquettish Dolly Varden and Miss Grace S. Leavitt as the aristocratic Volumnia Dedlock make a picturesque contrast. David Copperfield is here—David all grown up, and the lovable, inefficient Dora. Mr. Francis T. Hall Jr. and Mrs. Sydney Atwood Stevenson look very charming. Surely Peggotty cannot be far away.

**Collection Exhibited**

The collection on exhibition includes many things of interest—theater posters, a photostat of the letter from Charles Dickens to Mr. James Root, thanking him for the pleasure derived from the visit of the latter's little daughter, now Mrs. De Forest Danielson; the writer's letter to Captain Dolliver, thanking him for a gift of Christmas evergreens from England; portraits of famous Dickens characters; drawings by Mr. Payne; valuable letters from the Kate Field collection, lent by the Boston Public Library; two stubs from tickets to Dickens' readings in 1867; a copy of "Christmas Carol" published in New York in 1844, and sold in America for six cents, when the original was selling in England for about $2.50; and the beautiful portrait of Dickens painted during his first visit to Boston, 1842, by Francis Alexander.

The room is fragrant with memories. The shadows are crowded with creatures as real to men and women and children today as they were to the readers of a less sophisticated age. There is Mrs. Jellyby still seriously engaged in educating the natives of Borrioboola-Gha; there is Mrs. Pardiggle, of many committees, and her fierce young offspring, reluctant contributors to the funds of the Tockahoopo Indians; that humbug, Harold Skimpole; the ubiquitous Mr. Bucket; Oliver Twist and Mr. Micawber; Scrooge and the Fat Boy.

Perhaps the modern critics are sometimes justified in their condemnation of certain passages of the great author's works as bathos, but no other writer of fiction has won the genuine affection of the English reading public so extensively as Charles Dickens. In these days especially when his tales of love and laughter, of deep sorrow and great joy, can be read by rich and poor alike, the words from Bleak House seem truthful and appropriate—"What the poor are to the poor is little known excepting to themselves and God."

# 'Tech' Senior Week Program Announced

The events of senior week at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will begin this evening with the banquet of the class of 1933 at 6:15 o'clock. Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the institute, will speak briefly, and Prof. Robert E. Rogers, of the department of English and history, will deliver the chief address.

On Sunday the seniors will march in cap and gown from the Rogers Building on Boylston Street to Trinity Church, where the Rev. Dr. Arthur Lee Kinsolving will deliver the baccalaureate sermon. The class will be led by its president, Mr. Richard L. Fossett Jr., Albany, N. Y., and the class marshals.

The sixty-sixth commencement exercises will be held at Symphony Hall at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning, June 6. Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, will make the commencement address, which together with Dr. Compton's introductory remarks will be broadcast over a national radio network.

# Students Burn Flag; Five Are Arrested

AMHERST, Mass., June 2 (AP)—Five Amherst College freshmen were arrested by state police today charged with mutilating a United States flag during a meeting of self-styled Communists on the campus yesterday. Two of the students were suspended from the college.

The meeting of self-styled radicals was broken up last night by a group of students. Three of the "Communists" were injured during the ensuing fight.

Twenty Amherst freshmen held forth on Communism for an hour before about 100 classmates put them to flight. The "radicals" burned a small American flag to "show their internationalism" during the meeting.

# New England Dairymen Urge New Control Plan

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—A conference of New England milk producers and distributors with Mr. Charles J. Brand, co-administrator of the Farm Adjustment Act, was resumed today with a detailed discussion of trade agreements for the New England area.

The contracts proposed by the executive committee were submitted for perusal yesterday to counsel for the distributors and legal advisers of the Secretary of Agriculture. The producers and distributors are seeking to establish a system that will provide for exercise of government authority only when negotiations within the industry are unsuccessful.

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# 'Dickens' Is in Boston

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DICKENS ROOM AT PARKER HOUSE

MRS. SYDNEY A. STEVENSON and FRANCIS T. HALL JR., as Dora and David Copperfield, Standing Before the Fireplace in the Dickens Suite.

# Nature Study Camp In New Hampshire

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H., June 2—Nature study in the outdoors will be taught again this year at a Nature Camp to be located at Lost River Reservation in Woodstock in the White Mountains under auspices of the New Hampshire branch of the Garden Club Federation of America. Mrs. Laurence J. Webster of Holderness is sponsoring the camp.

College professors from several New England colleges will give lectures at the camp, the object of which is to train executives, teachers, Boy Scout leaders and club organizers as to all branches of nature study and the proper methods of presenting them to their pupils. Morning hours will be devoted to outdoor class work and the afternoons for group work in general review of what has been learned through previous field trips.

The New Hampshire Department of Education, the New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs, New Hampshire University and the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests are coöperating in the work of conducting the nature school.

# Boston Starts New War On Unnecessary Noises

A clearing house for complaints on any noise nuisance will be provided in Boston by the establishment of a Noise Nuisance Bureau. Mayor Curley yesterday approved the establishment of this bureau to operate under the sanitary division of the health department.

The formation of the Noise Nuisance Bureau is the result of the recommendations of a group appointed by Mayor Curley in 1931 to study the problem. It was the conclusion of this body that one of the first steps should be the development of a program and the correlation and enforcement of existing regulations governing traffic and other noises.

# Boston Takes Property For Tunnel Approach

Real estate valued in excess of $2,000,000 will be razed by the city of Boston for construction of an 80-foot avenue approach to the East Boston traffic tunnel. The 39 parcels of real estate have been taken by eminent domain and authorities claim speculators will not reap any harvest on the project.

The Legislature has authorized the expenditure of $3,000,000 for the widening project. It is expected that the money will be raised by bonds. Razing of buildings will begin shortly according to Mayor James M. Curley.

# Finance Commission Plan Held Ready for Revere

Formation of a finance commission for the city of Revere will be asked for by Gov. Joseph B. Ely in a special message to the Legislature if pending legislation for the relief of that city is not passed. Difficulties in which the city finds itself with many city employees long unpaid led to the Governor's proposal.

At present the city is attempting to push through a bill to authorize it to borrow up to $500,000 to refinance the city. Failing in this, there will be an attempt to get further loans from bankers.

# Spain Hears Bowers Extol World Peace

MADRID, June 2 (AP)—Mr. Claude G. Bowers, the new American Ambassador, presented his credentials to President Zamora yesterday in a colorful ceremony. He was escorted to the palace by the Presidential Guard.

Mr. Bowers conveyed a message of good will from President Roosevelt, saying that the "common dedication of both nations to the democratic concept of the state implies an identity of interest which the President hopes will mean coöperation for the preservation of the peace of the world and the advancement and well-being of both peoples."

Thanking the Ambassador, President Zamora expressed special pleasure at his knowledge of the Spanish people and their contribution to the Americas.

# *Christian Science Services on Radio*

**For Sunday, June 4**

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. D. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

NEW YORK — Thirteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. T., WINS, 1180kc-254m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. D. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

CINCINNATI, Ohio — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WKRC, 550kc-545m.

# Boston Housing Expert To Study German Plan

Mr. John Ihlder, executive director of the Boston Housing Association, has accepted an invitation to join a party which the Oberlander Trust of Philadelphia will send to Europe this summer. Mr. Ihlder wishes to study German cities to learn how they deal with their decadent areas.

The party will land in Hamburg and go directly to Berlin to spend four days in conference with representatives of a German city officials' association. The group will then separate, each member visiting the city or cities he wishes to study in connection with his own specialty. Before returning home the group will meet again. Some one German city will be selected for intensive study by the whole group.

# Chinese Philosopher To Lecture at Chicago

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PEIPING, China—China's foremost modern philosopher, Dr. Hu Shih, is to deliver a series of lectures at the University of Chicago before proceeding to Canada for the biennial convention of the Institute of Pacific Relations to be held there in August.

The development of Confucianism in the past 300 years will form the subject of Dr. Hu Shih's lectures.

# Summer Service to Start On Bus and Trolley Lines

Summer schedules for buses and trolleys in Boston go into effect tomorrow, and Mr. Edward Dana, executive vice-president of the Boston Elevated Railway, announces many changes in routes, times, etc., including quicker service to down-town Boston via Kenmore station.

A new rush-hour service will be operated on weekdays and Saturdays, between Boylston and Jersey Streets to Kenmore station. Buses will replace trolleys in many parts of the city. Night car service between Milton and Dudley Street will be replaced by bus service, where connections will be made for Dudley station. Harvard-Dudley service will be run to Massachusetts station only, where connections can be made for either station. Buses will take the place of street cars on Dorchester Avenue between Ashmont station and the former Milton carbarn.

# Lower House Balks Bill to Change Act Guarding Securities

The Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday, by roll call vote of 147 to 68, refused to pass to be engrossed a bill amending the Sale of Securities Act by limiting to two years the time in which court action may be taken to recover the purchase price paid for a security. Opponents of the measure assailed it as "vicious and dangerous," and declared it protected the brokers and not the public.

The House, by roll call, 132 to 84, refused to refer to the next annual session a bill to provide for state regulation of private employment agencies. A substitute measure was accepted and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

"Leave to withdraw" was reported by the Legislative Committee on Judiciary on the bill of the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce for repeal of compulsory automobile liability insurance law and substitution therefore of an individual responsibility measure.

The Massachusetts Senate refused, by roll call, 17 to 13, to order to a third reading the bill authorizing the Boston Elevated Railway Company to sell electricity to railroads, street railways and other public utilities. Opponents of the bill declared that its passage would break down the traditional Massachusetts policy and that competition would result in a rate war, while sponsors of the bill said that service is always better where competition exists.

**Seeks Aid for Virgin Islands**

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands, June 2 (By U. P.)—Gov. Paul M. Pearson appealed to the Federal Government in Washington yesterday for emergency unemployment relief for the jobless of St. Thomas. Eighteen per cent of the 2427 potential male workers and 28 per cent of the available female workers here are now jobless, he declared.

# High Prices Paid For Forest Corps Kit Stirs Protest

## Absence of Bidding Said to Have Resulted in Excessive Costs

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, June 2 — The speed at which the new Forest Conservation Corps is being rushed into service has caused the cutting of red tape right and left in Washington, and the question now is whether time is saved in the long run by such procedure.

The red tape in question is the process of getting competitive bids on materials needed for the forestry camps. The scissors of the Administration went snip, snip, through this red tape, and orders went to manufacturers respectively for 200,000 toilet kits and for 4900 cross-cut saws, without competitive bidding.

And now the legislative rumpus starts. It is charged in the first instance that the conservation corps is paying $1.40 each for camp kits, for which the army pays only 42 cents; and that in the second instance it is preparing to pay $4.50 for the cross-cut saws, although an Ohio manufacturer quoted a price of $2.59 for the same tools.

As a result of all this speed in cutting red tape the Senate Military Affairs Committee is today investigating the camp kit matter and will continue for an indefinite period while the House is being requested just as eagerly to investigate cross-cut saws. Before the investigations are through a number of well-meaning secretaries close to the Administration will probably find that it is very difficult to jostle bureaucracies out of their established ruts and that anyway "red tape" (in moderate quantities) has its advantages as well as disadvantages for the public pocketbook.

At his own request Mr. Louis M. Howe, one of Mr. Roosevelt's secretaries, appeared yesterday before the Senate Committee to deny that he was responsible for the camp kit order that caused the Civilian Conservation Corps to spend between $150,000 and $200,000 more for toilet kits than the army paid for similar equipment.

His testimony followed that of Senator Robert Carey (R.) of Wyoming, who quoted Mr. Robert Fechner, emergency work director, as saying that it was under orders from Mr. Howe that he made the purchases from a certain New York firm. Mr. Howe agreed that he had authorized the purchases but vehemently denied that he had "directed" Mr. Fechner to make them.

Mr. Howe explained that in a desire to get the men of the reforestation corps into the woods as early as possible, much red tape had been cut, and purchases were authorized as under wartime conditions. A complete investigation is now under way.

# Bostonians Invited To Learn of Nature On Woodland Trips

Bostonians interested in natural science will have opportunities to examine nature close at hand through a program of outdoor walks and museum visits which has been compiled by the newly-instituted New England Society of Naturalists for the coming week.

The organization is interested in acquainting everyone with nature's beauties and fascinations as a means of utilizing leisure time. The society has its headquarters at 143 Federal Street, and organizations staging these trips may communicate with the managing director, Mr. William Guild, at Hub. 7489.

The nature walks for the coming week, to which the public is invited, include the Brookline Bird Club's walk on June 3 in Braintree to Blue Hill River Road and Randolph Avenue. Take 1:16 p. m. train at South Station. The cost is 50 cents. The leader is Mr. Irving P. Gammon Jr., from whom tickets may be purchased.

The Field and Forest Club will walk at Winchester and the Mystic Lakes on June 3. Meet at Harvard Square Subway at 2 p. m. for car to Arlington Center. Return from Medford, time optional. Expense, 30 cents. On June 6, a rambler evening walk is being staged by the same club to the Franklin Park flower gardens. Meet at Seaver Street terminal at 6 p. m. Late comers can join the party at the rose garden. Bring cup and lunch. The June 3 trip is led by Miss Helen Rice and the June 6 ramble by Dr. Frederick L. Taylor and Mr. Edmund S. Hyde.

For those who wish to study nature close at hand, the Franklin Park Zoo and Aviary and the Marine Park Aquarium are open daily from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. The Zoölogical Garden at Middlesex Fells Reservation is open daily until sunset. At the Arnold Arboretum lilacs are still in bloom and the rhododendrons are in colorful array.

**Brokers' Loans Increase**

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Loans on stocks and bonds to brokers and dealers by reporting Federal Reserve member banks in New York City increased $72,000,000 during the week ended May 31 to a total of $635,000,000. This compares with $563,000,000 on May 24 and with $409,000,000 on June 1, 1932.

# Machado States Vote Would Show Cuba Backs Him

## Does Not Plan to Step Down at Cry by Minority During His Term

HAVANA, Cuba, June 2 (AP)—President Machado, whose régime has been assailed here and abroad as one based on terrorism and whose removal has been asked by several Cuban groups, firmly intends to complete the seven-year term to which he was elected.

"During the past eight years," he told representatives of United States newspapers last night in his first interview in months, "I have demonstrated that my position is strong, and that I have the authority to rule.

"A plebiscite held at any time now would show that I have the popular support to hold my position. For me to yield to the first individual who demands my withdrawal would establish a sad precedent and threaten the sovereignty of Cuba.

"In spite of opinion to the contrary, I am governing with the laws and Constitution, and only lament that several times the appearance has been that I was governing outside the Constitution."

His principal aim, he said, is to maintain the independence and sovereignty of Cuba.

Jovial and apparently in the best of health, the executive discussed also the economic and political situation in Cuba. "This nation cannot fail!" he cried frequently.

Many Cuban problems, he said, would be solved by business recovery. He proudly spoke of this nation's balanced budget, Cuba's freedom from foreign financial obligations, and plans for wiping out the unfunded debt, most of which represents unpaid public employees' salaries.

In reply to questions regarding reports that the Government is considering a new program of conciliation whereby it hopes to restore political normalcy in Cuba, the President said he favors the reforms for which he has worked in recent years. These include restoring the vice-presidency, eliminated in 1928, and a radical reform of the present electoral code.

He will call in an American expert on electoral questions, he said, for consultation on bringing Cuba's laws up to date, "in order to make the 1934 presidential elections entirely beyond suspicion."

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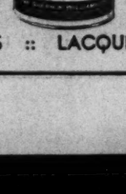


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# American Trade Delegates Foster Aim of Teamwork

## Hull Forecasts Aid to Disarmament From Economic Accord

ABOARD S. S. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, June 2 (AP)—Teamwork was the aim today as Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, called the American delegates to their first formal discussion of the problems to be tackled at the World Economic Conference in London.

Mr. Hull, who hopes for a fast-moving conference that will bring quick relief to the world, indicated that the United States program coincides with the agenda of the conference. Points emphasized are currency stabilization, a lowering of trade barriers, higher prices, and resumption of capital movements.

The desire is to develop out of the teamwork talks a well-balanced attack on the monetary and economic problems.

Mr. Hull emphasized hopes that at London there will be day and night sessions, a limitation of speeches and absence of petty trading so that decisive steps may be agreed on quickly.

The Secretary expressed the view that since two out of three wars originate in economic difficulties, the London conference will help efforts toward disarmament.

## Drys to Hold Rally At Tremont Temple

A mass meeting to awaken public sentiment against prohibition repeal has been called by Massachusetts dry forces to be held in Tremont Temple on Monday evening, June 5. Stress will be laid on the importance of voting on June 13 for dry candidates to the Constitutional Convention on Prohibition.

The meeting, which will be held at 7:45 p. m., has been arranged by the Prohibition Loyalty League, the Anti-Saloon League, and the dry candidates themselves. Among the speakers will be Mrs. Alice G. Ropes, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Massachusetts; the Rev. Dr. T. Whitcomb Brougher, the Rev. Dr. A. Z. Conrad and the Rev. Dr. Lynn J. Radcliffe.

The dry organizations see the need of waking the public to the necessity of voting on June 13 and voting for dry candidates. The W. C. T. U. at 541 Massachusetts Avenue is prepared to furnish specific information concerning the candidates to be voted for on June 13 for the convention.

## Virginia Mountain School Completes Its 13th Year

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va.—The Mountain Mission School, operated for mountain children at Grundy, Va., has just completed the most successful year since its beginning, 13 years ago, it was announced by Mr. S. R. Hurley, the president, during a visit to Richmond. The same faculty has been employed for the coming year.

Despite the fact that school funds are tied up in closed banks and several strong supporters of the institution suffered heavily in the recession, the institution was able to close the last season with all bills for current expenses paid, he declared. The school, he explained, is not only an educational plant to combat ignorance and superstitution among the mountain children, but serves as an orphan home, providing food and shelter for a large number of homeless children.

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## Nations' Envoys Start Trade Trek to London

*By the Associated Press*

A BIG trek of statesmen was on today. From distant corners of the world delegates were en route to London, where the Economic Conference of 65 nations opens June 12.

Part of the American delegation, headed by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, is on the Atlantic aboard the liner President Roosevelt. Others will soon follow, including Senator James Couzens of Michigan, who left Washington for a visit to Detroit before setting out.

Mr. T. V. Soong, Chinese Finance Minister, is also on the Atlantic, traveling eastward. Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, Japan's chief delegate, who is in this country for a visit, will soon embark. Prime Minister R. B. Bennett of Canada departed last night from Ottawa. From Latin America many delegates are going.

## Anti-Tammany Move Spurred by Post

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 2—Another independent Democratic sally in the direction of the mayoralty is going forward here today through the efforts of Mr. Langdon W. Post, former Assemblyman from the Tenth District, Manhattan, and now assistant federal relief administrator, who was in the front rank of Roosevelt's field aides during the presidential campaign.

Tammany Hall refused Mr. Post renomination to the State Assembly last fall, and he challenged this dictum, pronounced because of his support of city inquiry measures at Albany, in an independent campaign which garnered him more than 6000 votes.

While Mr. Post's affiliation with the Roosevelt-Farley forces in the State is clear, this is not seen as significant of his action in organizing against the Tiger so much as a personal desire to hold together the nergetic independent force which he mobilized back of his candidacy last fall. He flew from Washington to address these followers, and, in accordance with his urging, steps to form an anti-Tammany and strictly Democratic organization to help in the fusion move against Tammany are in process.

## Secret Juries Picked In Alabama County

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BIRMINGHAM, Ala — Jefferson County's new law to keep jury venires secret until they are made public in court has gone into effect. This bill, introduced at the special session of the Legislature, makes it unlawful for any judge or officer of the court to disclose the name of any man summoned for jury duty until he reports for duty on the day of the trial.

Heretofore jury panels have been available to attorneys and court attaches for several days prior to opening of court. Certain abuses had arisen under this plan and charges of jury tampering were frequently heard.

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# Japan Considers Truce Permanent, Envoy Indicates

## Events Always Uncertain in China, However, Says Viscount Ishii

The armistice between China and Japan will receive the sanction of the prevailing power in China and definitely end the conflict that has troubled the world for more than a year, according to the expressed belief yesterday of Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, Japan's chief delegate to the London Economic Conference.

Gradual resumption of normal commercial relations and amity between the two nations were foreseen by the Japanese statesman.

Relative to Russia, he said that no difficulty is anticipated by Japan as long as the Soviet does not overstep the Manchoukuo boundaries. Russia, he pointed out, has shown no disposition to do this.

Speaking at the American Academy of Arts and Science last night as the guest of the Japan Society of Boston, the Viscount indicated that it was unreasonable to expect Japan to achieve in a few decades those things that have taken the western nations centuries to bring about. America, he said, has worked out its "manifest destiny" so Japan should be permitted to follow the same route.

"Our industrial revolution began almost 100 years after a similar revolution in the Occident," he said. "Had it ended when that of the great powers did, the course of events would have been quite different. The Occident had to go through a period of foreign expansion—of imperialism—before it could usher in an age of liberalism."

The Japanese nation, he went on, is no larger than the American state of Montana, yet it had 60,000,000 persons to feed contrasted with 500,000 in the western state.

He decried the concept that Japan is actuated in the Orient by merely materialistic motives. Japan is the standard bearer of the East and it is the duty of the Island Empire, he averred, to promote those institutions and ideals in the Orient so dear to the western nations. And he reminded America of the idealism that played a part in its acquisition of Texas, California and Oregon.

He spoke of the many friendly interchanges between the United States and his country and the growth in friendship through the recent years of trial. Japan does not have a short memory for those who have been generous to it, he said.

In a newspaper conference yesterday, the Viscount declared the war with China ended definitely Wednesday, since Feng Yu-hsiang, the so-called Christian general, who had delayed the truce before, had lost his army through desertion.

Asserting that Japan is willing to withdraw to the Great Wall, which is held to be the historical boundary of Manchuria, he predicted that there probably would be a permanent end to conflict, although, he added, one cannot be certain of what will take place in China.

The demilitarized zone about the Great Wall was said to be unimportant commercially, although there are expectations that cessation of conflict will facilitate restoration of general commerce in the Far East.

Viscount Ishii insisted that his nation was definitely committed to withdrawal from the League, unless some very untoward circumstance eventuated before the two years' waiting period terminates. Cooperation with the other nations in the matter of exchange rates and other economic issues was indicated as the controlling factor in Japan's conduct at the coming economic conference.

Officials and prominent people of both city and state joined in providing hospitality for the Viscount from the time of his arrival in Boston yesterday afternoon to the time of his departure for New York late last night. He and his party embark for London today.

The Viscount and his party were tendered a dinner at the Union Club last night by Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, former United States Ambassador to Japan. There were also present: Gov. Joseph B. Ely and Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar Bacon of Massachusetts, Mayor James M. Curley of Boston and Mr. Willis J. Abbot, contributing editor of The Christian Science Monitor.

## Strikers Return to Work On North Dakota 's Capitol

BISMARCK, N. D., June 2 (AP)—More than two weeks after they caused suspension of construction operations on North Dakota's new $2,000,000 capitol by walking out to emphasize demands for higher wages and better working hours, common laborers and their skilled companions agreed to return to work today.

But martial law, decreed in Bismarck yesterday by Gov. William A. Langer, continued. The strike end came last night at a meeting called by the Governor at his home, when representatives of strikers and of the Lundoff-Bicknell Company of Chicago, general contractors, signed an agreement. This included a wage of 40 cents an hour for common laborers, who had demanded 50 cents, and limitation of the working week to 48 hours. Union mortar mixers are to receive 50 cents an hour.

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DOROTHY THURINGER

## *The Dance*

**Dorothy Thuringer**

Miss Dorothy Thuringer, who has studied and danced with Mr. Harald Kreutzberg, gave her first public recital at the Peabody Playhouse last evening. She was assisted by a company made up of her pupils, with an introductory number by their pupils, an attractive group of little children. The program is to be repeated tonight and tomorrow night.

Miss Thuringer is a charming dancer and an interesting choreographer. She appeared only twice, in the opening "Serenade," a duo with Miss Dorothy Dasha, and in "Pyromaniac," a vivid conception, well worked out. That she is much interested in group dancing was revealed in her highly original composition, "Technocracy," the outstanding number on the program. The conflict between idealism and mechanism is represented, the one by flowing, lyrical movement, the other by angular rhythms and stylized design. A slight tendency to repetitiousness overemphasized the points in one or two instances. The costumes were expressive, except for that of The Technocrat, which could have been more bristling and metallic. On the whole, it is a fascinating group arrangement.

The pupils chosen for solo showed a fine mastery of technique. Miss Marian Robinson's "Lament," composed by herself, decorated by her long, burnished hair, against a black and silver robe, is a lovely elegy. Miss Dorothy Dasha's "Barbaric Dance" and "Escape" are vital, tensile studies in calisthenic plastique. In some ways, "Contrasts," a duo by Miss Marie Davis and Miss Barbara Beaumont, with its opposition and balance of line, was the most striking number on the program. Here the costumes, though very much in the vein, reflected the Kreutzberg influence. The artist, Mr. Hugh O'Neill, designed all the costumes, and they were most effective and unusual. Miss Thuringer composed all the dances but Miss Robinson's "Lament." Mrs. Ada Gertrude Croft composed the music and played the piano accompaniments. The program notes were commendably clear and helpful.

Other numbers were in the nature of divertissements. "The Arabian Nights" is of skillful group patterning.

M. L.

## Citizens Seek Removal Of Five Commissioners

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ROME, Ga.—A movement to recall five members of the Rome City Commission got under way here when 146 citizens signed a petition to remove the commissioners and filed it with the city clerk. The charges made against the commissioners are "inefficiency in office" and "failure to conduct the affairs of the city government on a businesslike basis."

Claiming that in the three months' period they had reduced operating expenses more than $9000, the commissioners denied the charges in full. Under the city charter, the petition will force the clerk to open the registration books, and if the books are signed within 30 days by one-fourth of the qualified voters seeking a recall election, such an election must take effect.

## Jobs More Numerous, Springfield Office Finds

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 2 (AP)—A 35 per cent increase over the previous month in the number of jobs secured through the State's free employment office here was reported today. There was also an increase over May of a year ago.

The demand for skilled men was the heaviest in many months, the report said, with building trades leading. Public works projects in western Massachusetts are said to have effected this demand. Women workers also were in increased demand.

## Ringleaders of Riots Sentenced in Germany

ALTONA, Ger., June 2 (AP)—Four ringleaders of the Nazi-Communist riots here July 17, 1932, today were sentenced to capital punishment and six others to hard labor from 3½ to 10 years. The heavier penalty was given to Communists.

Twelve persons were killed and 50 injured in Altona when 6000 National Socialists and Communists fought in a battle that finally was stopped by police. The riot was the most severe of several in Germany that week-end, in which 15 were killed.

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# Boy Scout Roster Expanded in 1932, Leader Announces

## Goal Set to Reach One Boy In Five During Year, West Declares

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 2—The Boy Scout movement is looking forward into a future rich in its possibilities for the youth of America.

This was the keynote sounded by speakers at the twenty-third annual meeting of the National Council, Boy Scouts of America, which opened this morning. Members of the National Council were present from all of the 12 Scout regions into which the United States is divided.

In his opening address, Mr. Walter W. Head of New York, president of the council, briefly reviewed the outstanding problems faced by the Boy Scout movement, and referred to the many items in the Scout program in which important progress had been made during the year. He felt that if the 12 Scout laws were the basis of life in the nations of the world, the world would be by far a much better place in which to live.

**Movement Goes Ahead**

Scouting serves more boys than ever before, declared Dr. James E. West, the Chief Scout Executive, in his annual report.

"Scouting continues to go forward," he said, "It has reached a place in the life of America, where, in the course of one year, it is definitely related to one out of each hundred men, women and children in the whole country."

During 1932, Dr. West pointed out, there were 1,262,735 registered Scouts, Scouters, Cubs and Cubbers who were involved in the activities of the Boy Scouts of America. The records at the end of the year disclosed 919,140 registered in good standing, including some duplicates, that is those registered in more than one position. This had increased to 932,500 by the end of April, 1933. Approximately 700,000 are Scouts and Cubs and the remainder are leaders in all classifications. Practically all leaders are volunteers and the paid professional staff of the Boy Scouts of America numbers only about 1000 men.

More significant than these figures, however, Dr. West stated, was the fact that on the basis upon which boys united with the movement in 1932, 21.5 per cent, or more than one out of each five boys will be reached in 1933 by Scouting and will have had the benefit of the Scout program of character building and citizenshp training if the present ratio of recruiting can be maintained through the year.

He referred to the goal of the Scout Ten-Year Program of Growth saying that as the program becomes fully effective, Scouting will be recruiting a much larger percentage of boy population and at least one boy out of every four of all the boys of the country will carry on as Scouts for at least four years.

Mr. West paid a fine tribute to the force of the volunteer leadership of the Boy Scout Movement.

**Responsible Leadership**

"The unfailing enthusiasm and active efforts of volunteer Scout leaders have made possible the splendid record of the Boy Scouts of America," he said. "Especially should the record of the approximately 30,000 Scoutmasters and the equal or even larger number of Assistant Scoutmasters be emphasized. It is their responsibility to carry the program of Scouting to the boyhood of America. Whatever has been accomplished has been possible only because of what they may have done.

"What type of man is it who is thus unselfishly giving leadership to the youth of America? Enrolled as members of the national and local councils are outstanding citizens in he community, leaders in the various business, civic, educational, labor, social and religious interests of the communities. The roll reads like a roster of the country's finest representatives.

"This has been a year of difficulty and hardship for all of us. There is not, I venture to say, a home connected with this great movement of ours that has not been affected by the trying circumstances through which we have passed. Yet with wonderful courage and confidence our Scout leaders have gone forward. They have carried on, in spite of handicaps, with determination that the boyhood of the nation should continue to have the benefits of the Scout program. They have made the best of what was at hand. They have adjusted themselves to trying conditions and thanks to their efforts we have made the record which I have just reported to you."

The report of Mr. George D. Pratt, the Treasurer, showed that by careful economies in operations during 1932, and despite the serious business conditions, the Boy Scouts of America was able to close the year with a surplus for the 12 months of $1617. The report of the Finance Committee showed that the income received during the year for budget purposes and special projects totaled $861,266.

Mr. Daniel Carter Beard, National Scout Commissioner and Chairman of the National Court of Honor, presented the splendid record of instances of life saving and heroism, by Boy Scouts for which awards were made during the year. Twenty-three gold honor medals for life saving and 49 certificates for heroism were presented in 1932.

"Perhaps nowhere in the Scout program," he said in presenting the report, "is the Scout motto 'Be Prepared' and that part of the oath which bids a Scout 'help other people at all times' more exemplified than in these life saving cases."

At the luncheon meeting following today's opening session, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman of Brooklyn, N. Y., was the speaker oh the topic "Character Training for the Youth of Our Times."

## Animals Ruled Off Streets

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Hereafter, citizens must keep their stray horses, mules, cattle, hogs and other livestock off the streets of Allendale, a county seat town in the coastal section of South Carolina. A motion of the town council said: "All livestock at large on the streets of Allendale will be taken up by officers of the town and their owners fined for violation of the town stock laws."

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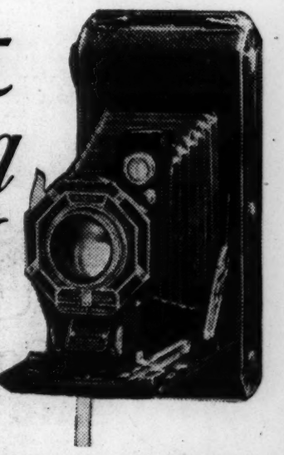
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# Summer Theater Companies Plan For Busy Season

## Various Groups All Over New England Begin Their Activities

While road maps are being removed from dust-coated shelves in the attic and steamship and railroad fliers are being studied in an endeavor to settle that long-debated question, "the ocean or the mountains," a somewhat different type of activity is going on at various resort centers. Scripts are being read, managers engaging players, choosing vehicles and generally getting things in trim—for the preseason activity of the summer theater is in full swing.

"The Barnstormers," known to Bostonians the past winter as "The Stagers," will include in their itinerary such New Hampshire points as Peckett's, Sugar Hill, and Intervale, in addition to their regular stands at Holden, Tamworth and Wolfeboro.

The Barnstormers announce tentatively "The Late Christopher Bean," by Sidney Howard, "The Man Who Changed His Name," by Edgar Wallace, and the travesty, "Gold in the Hills." Mr. E. P. Goodnow, director of the company, stated that they have played two complete seasons without any subsidy and have paid all their bills, an achievement in itself.

**Cape Playhouse**

Mr. Raymond Moore, who has won support for the Cape Playhouse at Dennis, Mass., during a number of seasons, will present plays at the Town Hall, Cohasset, this year. Dennis will have a 10-week season, opening on July 3 with Miss Vicki Baum's new play, "The Divine Drudge," based on her recent novel, "And Life Goes On." Among the list of new and old plays to be performed are the following: "Tourists Accommodated," by Charles Divine; "What Every Woman Knows," by Barrie; "Man With Silver," by Elliott Nugent, who will direct and play the leading rôle; "The Late Christopher Bean," and several others. It is probable that all the new productions at Dennis will be seen in Cohasset. Among the players of note Mr. Moore has engaged are Edith Barrett, Bert Lytell and possibly Mary Boland and Alla Nazimova. The Cohasset theater has the added advantage to Bostonians of being within easy driving distance of that city.

In Fitchburg, Mass., Mr. Forrest L. Abbott is planning to open his usual season at Whalom Park on July 3. Mr. Abbott's season will include "East Side Hicks," by Herbert L. McNary ; possibly Rose Franken's "Another Language" and "Dangerous Corner." Mr. Abbott's cast is to be recruited as usual partly from members of former Copley and Somerville stock companies.

Mrs. Margaret Hewes, who owns the Wharf Theater at Provincetown, has leased it this season to Mr. John Sheppard and Mr. Frank Buchanan of New York, who are opening a season of summer stock early in July. Mr. Richard Whorf, with whom Boston audiences are well acquainted, will direct and the company will include a number of Boston favorites. "The Ticket of Leave Man" is the opening production; other plays include "Uncle Vanya," "Broadway," and several tryouts of new vehicles.

Newport, R. I., will have its usual season at the Casino Theater, opening on July 11 with "Criminal at Large," by Edgar Wallace and closing on Sept. 2 with a new play, to be announced. Other productions include "The Late Christopher Bean," "The Middle Watch," by Ian Hay and Stephen King-Hall, and George M. Cohan's "The Baby Cyclone."

No account of summer theatrical activities would be complete without a note on that picaresque group, The Jitney Players. According to Miss Alice Cheney, their director, the season under canvas will last from June 15 to Aug. 26, and will take them as far afield as Ohio and Illinois.

**Plays at Bar Harbor**

Mr. Leighton Rollins, managing director of the Surry Playhouse, Inc., announces his coming fifth season at the new Criterion Theater at Bar Harbor, Maine, beginning July 18. On Mr. Rollins' list are "The Crime at Blossoms," by Mordant Shairp, "She Passed Through Lorraine," by Lionel Hale, Arnold Bennett's "Mr. Prohack," new to this country, "The Truth About Blayds," by A. A. Milne, and others. A series of performances also will be given at Camden, Maine.

Mr. Howard Inches, whose hope it is to develop a "Malvern Festival" idea at the Mariarden Theater, will be in charge of affairs at Peterborough this summer. Following a full week, beginning July 4, the program calls for performances on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings for the rest of the season. Amongst his plays, Mr. Inches announces "Both Your Houses," this year's Pulitzer Prize winner, and "The Late Christopher Bean," which seems to be a popular choice this year. A company of well-known players will be augmented by Broadway stars.

Concerning the Berkshire Playhouse at Stockbridge, Mass., Mr. F. Cowles Strickland has nothing definite to announce except that his season opens on July 3.

The Lakewood Players, at Skowhegan, Maine, in number of consecutive seasons said to be the oldest summer company in the country, will open their season on July 10 with "There's Always Juliet," Miss Edith Barrett and Mr. Eric Dressler being featured players. This will be followed by "Candle Light" again with Miss Barrett. Guest artists at Lakewood are to include Mr. Earle Larrimore, Miss Selena Royle, the Stebbins boys and others. A new play by Owen Davis is to be included in the tryouts.

Among those who have made no definite announcement so far for the coming months are the Theater Unit, at Falmouth, Mass.; the Oceanside Playhouse, at Magnolia, Mass.; the Westport Playhouse, Westport, Conn.; and the New York Players, Ivoryton, Conn.

## Busy Moments Between Shows

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JITNEY PLAYERS AT WORK ON THEIR COSTUMES

# Position of Street in Roman Londinium Revealed by Razing of Pewterers' Hall

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—Following on the demolition of the Hall of the Pewterers' Company, which was built soon after the great fire of 1666, excavations on the site have led to the most important archæological find of the year, namely, the fixing of the position of one of the streets of Roman Londinium.

A description of the discovery in the report of the Guildhall Library committee states that 16 feet below the present ground level was found a mass of road material, which went down eight feet farther. This consisted of layer upon layer of gravel, showing that the road had been continuously in use for perhaps about three centuries.

Even below this fragments of pottery were found, among which was a piece of a "bead-rim pot." This class of vessel was in use in the southeastern parts of Britain in the century before the coming of the Romans, and remained in use until about the end of the first century A. D. There were also fragments of distinctive Roman ware, two pieces of which bore the names of the makers, Perrus and Pontus, who are known to have had their pottery kilns in Gaul.

The roadway was more than 30 feet wide and the section exposed was some 50 yards south of the great basilica, the town hall of the Roman city, which came into being in the seventies or eighties of the first century to replace the town burned by Boadicea in A. D. 61. Thus this road would seem to have been the main north and south thoroughfare of the town.

Another find of interest in the neighborhood of Aldersgate Street was a thick deposit of black mud in which were embedded large quantities of leather, mostly worn-out shoes with a sprinkling of potsherds and bones. These have been identified as being of the fourteenth century to the beginning of the Tudor period, and would seem to show that there was here a piece of open water into which rubbish was freely thrown for two or three centuries.

The report states that it is notable that some of the finest specimens of early medieval shoe leather in the Guildhall Museum came from a site which adjoins this, so that this piece of water may have been a feeder to the town ditch which ran near by. From the abrupt termination of the series of shoes with one or two specimens of the broad-toed fashion which came in at the time of Henry VII, it may be inferred that this pool was filled in about the year 1500.

# Educators to Gain If 'New Deal' Wins, Miller Declares

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 2—The so-called "brain trust" of the Roosevelt Administration is one of the most encouraging signs of the times, in the opinion of Prof. Clyde R. Miller, director of the Bureau of Educational Activities at Teachers' College, Columbia University, and if the President, working with the material he has brought around him, achieves the "new deal," it will open new opportunities for young men and women who take up education as a profession.

"If the 'new deal' is achieved," Professor Miller said today, "education within the next few years will be demanding those young men for whom the great industrial and financial houses used to comb the colleges and universities at commencement time. While there may be a pick-up in industry, it is likely that labor-saving machinery will prevent a commensurate growth in employment. No labor-saving machinery, however, has been invented to take the place of a good teacher."

Professor Miller came out strongly for a Cabinet composed of educators.

"I would say," he added, "that a Cabinet made up entirely of such college professors as Moley, Berle and Tugwell would assure this country and the masses of the people in it more real prosperity than they have had at the hands of practical politicians and business interests. Such men are unselfish; they represent no special interests. They are not there to get a tariff on steel or sugar or to put through legislation to favor some great financial or industrial enterprise. They have a keen interest in human welfare, and the habits of disinterested scholarship help them to keep their balance.

"The President's recognition of the importance of disinterested scholarship is likely to have a profound effect not only upon our economic thought, but upon education. In short, it is likely to make education much more honest and much more helpful.

"This means that within a short time most of our people should understand that there is enough food in this country for everyone; that there could be decent and wholesome housing for everyone and a living wage for every competent adult. The resources are here. We shall use them only when we have adequate education, knowledge, vision and courage."

## Professors Protest German Intolerancy

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—The American Association of University Professors announced yesterday it had protested to the League of Nations' Committee on Intellectual Coöperation against "intolerant treatment" of professors in German universities.

The association disclaims any concern with "the political life or ideals of any nation" but asserts the principle that "science and scholarship have long since become international and that the conditions of intellectual life in every important country are a matter of legitimate concern to every other." At the same time, it urged formation of emergency fellowships and part-time teaching positions in colleges and universities to meet "the grave unemployment conditions" facing thousands of teachers.

# Spanish Council Acts to Nationalize Nitrogen Industry

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MADRID—Nationalization of the nitrogen industry, under State development, is planned in a law drafted by the National Economic Council.

If approvel by the Cortes, the measure will prohibit importation of nitrogenous fertilizer, principal product to be manufactured by the national plants, unless the importer purchases a stipulated amount from the Spanish monopoly.

The amount is to be fixed by the Nitrogen Institute, which will be formed to control the industry. If the importer cannot use the Spanish nitrogenous fertilizer, he would have the option of purchasing an equal value of some other product of the factory.

The price of fertilizer would be fixed at 25 per cent more than the averages prevailing in Germany, France and Italy, "to compensate for the difference of economic conditions" in Spain. The price is 65 per cent above that charged for nitrogenous fertilizer in Spain at present.

## Cosmic Ray Horoscope Makes Beam Visible

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, June 2—An instrument which makes cosmic rays visible has been developed by the Bartol Research Foundation of Franklin Institute, at Swarthmore, Penna., near here, and is now being set up at the Century of Progress exposition in Chicago, where it will operate continuously.

The machine, which has been named the cosmic ray horoscope, was developed by Dr. Thomas W. Johnson, assistant director of the Bartol Foundation, who used and applied a fundamental first demonstrated at the Franklin Institute here last September. Traversing a vertical series of neon tubes, 72 in number, the paths of the cosmic rays are seen as rows of light in the machine. Atomic nuclei collide with the cosmic rays, about 30 of which enter the machine's cells a minute and occasionally send off a shower of rays.

# New Free Library for Blind Established at Los Angeles

## Books in Braille Can Be Had by Persons Living Anywhere in the United States

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—A new free lending library for the use of blind persons residing anywhere in the United States, particularly west of the Mississippi River, has just been established by the Braille Institute of America, here, at 741 North Vermont Avenue.

Applications may be made to the institute by telephone or mail and the library consists of hundreds of books of fiction, biography, history, natural science, religion and poetry, as well as current monthly magazines, in Braille and Moon types.

A special feature of the library is the maintenance of a free reference department stocked with business journals, guides and numerous books on the principals of insurance, commercial law, real estate, business ethics, social and political economy, salesmanship, journalism and other subjects.

Other books in the library include Francis Parkman's "LaSalle and the Discovery of the Great West"; "John Buchan's "Sir Walter Scott"; "Les Miserables" by Victor Hugo; "Flowering Wilderness" by John Galsworthy; "Marvels of Science" by Wischart.

As a result of an act of Congress literature in Braille, when lent by institutions to blind borrowers living in the most isolated districts, may be enjoyed absolutely free. Although blind readers everywhere in the nation are eligible for enrollment as borrowers in the Braille Institute Library, for economy's sake, blind readers are expected to borrow books from the libraries nearest to them when such libraries can supply the literature desired in a reasonable length of time. There are 19 such libraries in the United States located at strategical points.

In connection with the library, the Braille Institute is supplying a teacher to give free instruction in reading and writing Braille, ordinary typewriting and the like, to adult blind. Pupils are asked to come to the institution for the instruction, but when this is not possible, the teacher will visit pupils in their homes under certain conditions.

## Bulgaria to Dismiss Its Women Teachers

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

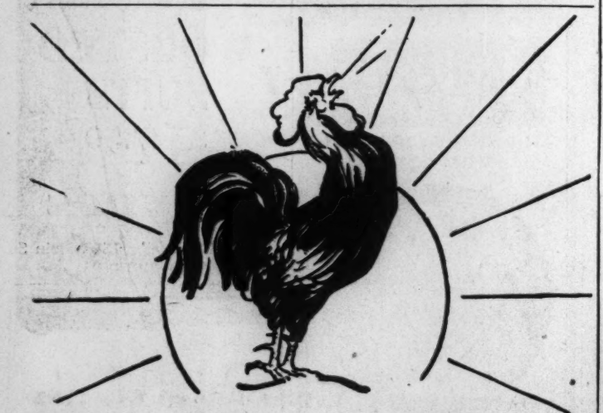
SOFIA, Bulgaria—Women teachers are to be dismissed from Bulgarian national schools here as a result of the need of educational retrenchments, it is stated. Equalizing the number of men and women teachers is aimed at.

Wives whose husbands are teachers will be dismissed, as well as wives whose husbands have an income of $37 a month, it is intended. Increasing the number of pupils in each class and diminishing the number of classes is planned.

As an additional economy measure, the salaries of all state officials are to be reduced for the fifth time. Those who receive over $100 monthly will be deprived of as much as 20 per cent.

**New York Transfer Taxes**

ALBANY, June 2—New York State stock transfer tax for May aggregated $4,952,767, compared with $2,545,364 in April and $1,440,549 in May, 1932. Total of $4,852,767 for May is the largest ever received by the state and compares with the previous record of $4,884,427 made in October, 1929.

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HOW about a breakfast surprise tomorrow? Kellogg's Corn Flakes and sliced bananas!

Kellogg's are extra refreshing. Rich in energy—and just packed with flavor! Serve for the children's supper too. Made by Kellogg in Battle Creek.

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RENTS HAVE BEEN ADJUSTED TO 1933 CONDITIONS
A wide selection of cottages, bungalows, apartments; furnished and unfurnished . . . for large families and small. Marvelous Beach. World's finest boardwalk. Express highways all the way.
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This is the easy way to keep white paint clean and windows clear. Just a rub with Wright's Silver Cream and a wipe with a clean cloth and all trace of dirt is whisked away. Wright's Silver Cream is the favorite household cleaner for a score of other tasks, too. Send for a free sample jar.

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WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM

A NEW NAME
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A NEW anti-knock VALUE

150 DEGREES F.—that's the temperature reproduced by Socony-Vacuum engineers in this specially constructed chamber. Here the hot weather pre-adjustment for Climatic Control in Socony Mobilgas is scientifically verified.

20 DEGREES BELOW ZERO!—In this refrigerated room, Socony-Vacuum engineers scientifically verify the pre-adjustment of Climatic Control for weather colder than you will ever experience on the road.

ENGINE HEAT READINGS—The exact performance of SOCONY Mobilgas under the different "engine heats" produced by the hot and cold room tests is measured and recorded. The specifications of SOCONY Mobilgas are then pre-adjusted to provide it with Climatic Control.

NEW in every respect is Socony's new motor fuel.

A NEW NAME—Socony Mobilgas, quality mate to the new Mobiloil.

A NEW IDEA—Socony Mobilgas has the exclusive feature of Climatic Control, a new scientific improvement, originated by Socony-Vacuum, which prevents loss of power and mileage with weather changes.

A NEW ANTI-KNOCK VALUE—Through a new process, Socony Mobilgas with Climatic Control offers the highest anti-knock quality you have ever been able to get at the regular gasoline price.

*Why you need Climatic Control*

You have noticed how your car's performance varies with changing weather conditions. That's because they affect "engine heat," to which gasoline is extremely sensitive.

Socony Mobilgas, with the exclusive new feature of Climatic Control, is pre-adjusted to adapt itself to every variation of "engine heat," as it is affected by the daily, even hourly, changes in weather and altitude.

No guesswork here. We have proved Climatic Control not only in the laboratory, but under outdoor conditions far more severe than you'll ever run up against.

So, wherever you drive, no matter what the weather, Socony Mobilgas with Climatic Control gives your car one uniformly high level of performance. It prevents power loss with weather changes. It is higher in anti-knock and it costs you not one penny extra.

GUM-FREE—The new Socony Mobilgas is gum-free. You avoid the annoyance and expense resulting from gum-sticking valves and other parts.

Fill your tank today with the new Socony Mobilgas with Climatic Control. Buy it once, and you will buy it again.

*For help in planning your trips and latest road information, consult Socony Touring Service, 26 Broadway, New York City.*

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
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Try SOCONY Mobilgas

HIGHEST ANTI-KNOCK AT THE REGULAR PRICE WITH

CLIMATIC CONTROL

# Sherwood Meets Reporters; Hides Again After Talk

## Walker's Agent Returned to Settle Affairs; Avoids Court

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 2—The strange case of Russell T. Sherwood, personal business agent of Mr. James J. Walker during the latter's mayoralty of New York City, who dropped from sight when Mr. Walker's financial affairs came under legislative scrutiny, took on even stranger aspects today when he again retired into nominal hiding after briefly dropping his two-year rôle of fugitive yesterday for a press interview.

Mr. Sherwood, whose reappearance in the metropolitan area was disclosed by William Duggan, collector of internal revenue in Manhattan, in the process of a federal inquiry into a tax lien against him for $49,598 in unpaid taxes in 1929, consented to talk to reporters at a Hoboken, N. J., restaurant. This meeting was arranged under the ægis of Mr. Duggan on the pledge that Mr. Sherwood would not be followed.

Although professing complete willingness to talk, Mr. Sherwood disclosed nothing beyond his ability to evade answers to queries on the reasons for his disappearance. It was his loyalty to Mr. Walker that caused him to flee the jurisdiction of the joint legislative inquiry body when it sought to question him concerning his connections with the Tammany mayor, he said. These were held to be major factors in forcing the Walker resignation last September.

Mr. Sherwood indicated that he was at low ebb financially and this together with his desire to disentangle himself from the court problem which dominates his affairs—a $50,000 fine imposed on him by the State Supreme Court for contempt in refusing service of a subpœna by the inquiry committee 21 months ago—had prompted his return. Pending the settlement of these matters he proposes to remain outside the jurisdiction of the New York courts.

Mr. Duggan revealed that he had been carrying on negotiations on the federal income tax matter with Mr. Sherwood for several weeks and said they were progressing favorably. Action by United States Attorney George Z. Medalie in the case awaits the outcome of the Duggan inquiry. A federal subpœna would bring Mr. Sherwood into New York at any time.

The appearance of Mr. Sherwood here puts his case squarely up to the courts in the opinion of Judge Samuel Seabury, chief counsel of the legislative inquiry body, whose records in the case focused federal attention on the Sherwood income matter.

"The fact is that this man has defied a legislative committee of this State," he said. "What the sheriff of this county and the so-called machinery of justice will do about it remains to be seen.

"As I understand it, Mr. Sherwood is alleged to claim that he was not Mr. Walker's financial agent. Let him explain then why he did not say so before, and why he ran away. There is nothing for him to do but admit that the $262,000 he withdrew on the eve of Walker's departure for Europe was the property of the former Mayor," Judge Seabury said.

## Labor's New Inventory Shows Sharp Advance

(Continued from Page 1)

ers as commodities. Monroe, in one of his messages to Congress during the panic of 1819, congratulated manufacturers on the "fall in the price of labor, so favorable to the success of our domestic manufactures."

And as late as 1902, an employer involved in the anthracite coal strike of that period pontifically declaimed that the public and labor ought to leave the matter to the "Christian men to whom God, in his infinite wisdom, has given the control of the property interests of the country."

Throughout the nineteenth century, as industry made the air bristle and glower with smoke-belching chimneys, labor struggled against many forces. Employers, the press and public opinion seemed to be arrayed against the workers in their struggle for the privilege of standing together and entering into contractual relations in matters pertaining to their interests.

And now labor is summoned to stand erect; it is recognized as an immense segment of the nation, its rights unweakened by the loss of its tools and lack of property. As we recall the medieval views of labor, is it an exaggeration to herald the following portion of the industrial control measure as a bill of rights for the workers of the nation?

It provides: "That employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their choosing; that no employee and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join an organization or refrain from joining a labor organization of his own choosing and that employers shall comply with the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay and other working conditions approved or prescribed by the President."

It may be pointed out that some states have advanced in a like manner the status of labor, but never has there been such an incisive and formal recognition of that power most desired by labor—industrial representation.

### Should Hasten Solution

Barring slips, this measure should hasten the solution of one of the most difficult of America's domestic problems—the lack of uniformity between the states as to labor standards.

Hop a train in Portland, Maine, en route to Florida and you will leave a state where it is proper for women to work 54 hours and where there is no legal control of wages. You will lunch in Massachusetts where labor standards are high—women forbidden to work for more than 48 hours a week and a legal minimum set for wages. You may stay overnight in New York, another high standard state with minimum wage law and a flexible 48-hour law. But swinging into the south you will pass through states with little or no check on hours or pay.

The same nation, the same kind of people, the same kind of mills rising on the rivers—but different rules within the states as to what is the right and proper way to treat the workers.

And this disparity is perhaps the most powerful opponent of higher labor standards. Representatives of industry march into legislative committee rooms when a shorter working week is being discussed and point to their neighbors across the state lines and say:

"They can work their people 50 or 54 hours a week; this proposed 48-hour-week bill would hopelessly handicap us in competition with them."

This argument has been a devastating scythe that has leveled many a constructive labor measure.

Resolutions urging uniform standards have been introduced into the states, laws have been passed with the provision that they will take effect when neighboring states take similar action, and states have come together in conferences to promote uniformity. But the cause advances slowly. As though the United States were a continent of 48 separate nations maneuvering for every trade advantage, America remains divided against itself in this particular.

Labor commissioners and other authorities admit little hope for adequate interstate action. To expect states to coöperate voluntarily in all particulars would be somewhat like expecting wild horses with separate ideas of where the grazing is best to pull in the same harness.

### Federal Settlement

Hence the Federal Government is widely viewed as the agent to end this foolish strife within the house.

It is particularly significant that the Labor Commissioner of North Carolina, Mr. A. L. Fletcher, writes as follows:

"The individual states will be unable to get uniform legislation on their statute books, so it seems that the Federal Government will necessarily have to assist in order for such a far-reaching program to be successful."

And, asserts Mr. Edwin Smith, Commissioner of Labor and Industries in Massachusetts:

"There is no question in my mind but that hours of labor for women and children, and a mandatory minimum wage for women should be arrived at by national action. A sign that we have arrived at something like economic maturity in this country will come when we have national standards for hours of labor, minimum wages for women in the least protected occupations.

### Accelerate Uniformity

In three respects the previously-referred-to industrial control bill may be expected to accelerate uniformity of labor standards:

First: It will stretch across the country long ridges of high labor standards within certain industries. If, for instance, the steel industry is permitted to form a trade association, approximately the same level of hours and wages must apply throughout the whole association without respect to state boundaries.

Second: The measure will establish a precedent for future federal action in setting national labor standards. Even if the Supreme Court permits such federal jurisdiction merely as an emergency measure, a halfway precedent will have been established. Federal intervention may be deemed to have been brought closer.

Third: The bill will, according to Mr. Robert Watt, head of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, have a tendency to make organized labor act and think nationally. Organized labor will insist, he said, that the same standards set in North Carolina shall apply in Massachusetts. Thus a national rather than a state approach will be fostered.

### Child Labor Issue

The disposition of the child labor issue this year has been both a gratification and a disappointment.

Gratification results from the fact that after years of inactivity on the child labor issue, six states have this year ratified it. They are North Dakota, Oregon, Ohio, Michigan, New Hampshire and Washington.

Disappointment issues from blasted expectations. Social workers and well-wishers for children expected more. The federal amendment would give the National Government the power to regulate the employment of young people under 18 years of age. There is every reason to suppose that the standards set would comply at least with those prescribed by the White House conference on Child Health and Protection in 1931. This conference recommended a minimum age of 16 for employment in any industrial occupation. Just a glance at the chart accompanying this article will reveal how far the various states are from this standard.

Like small pathetic reproductions of Milet's gleaners, "breaker boys" in the coal mines still work in the dust-laden air. In those stooped forms of children there is dealt a cruel blow at society itself. Like trees that towered toward the sun, only to be weighted back to earth by an untimely snow, these figures of children bend and strain their eyes into the ground; and all the "music and dream" of the world roll over their stooped backs unheeded.

Those standards that would adequately protect children of the nation seem so human and so right that it is inconceivable to many that there is any delay in effecting them.

### Slump Enters Problem

But this year another weighty consideration was thrown into the scale of social justice for the child. It was the slump. The public was suddenly confronted by the fact of thousands of children with lackluster eyes at sweat shop benches—children competing with men and women.

Said Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, relative to ratification of the child labor amendment:

"The time is opportune. No better argument can be offered in support of the amendment than the distressing economic and unemployment situation which prevails throughout the nation."

Consequently ratification by six states hardly seems a triumph. Advocates of child protection see a weary road ahead. Twenty-four more states must be enlisted. The slump is in retreat taking with it many urged reasons for prompt ratification. A more propitious time for action is not likely to recur soon.

And state legislatures are strewn with the wreckage of measure that might have promoted child welfare. The Federal Child Labor Amendment was defeated in Wyoming, Iowa, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Rhode Island and other states. There were many proposals for state laws raising the minimum age of employment to 16 years. But as far as we have been able to ascertain, Wisconsin and Utah alone enacted laws limiting employment of children—and these laws applied to youths in school.

### Significant Failures

There have been other significant failures in the state legislatures.

In Tennessee measures for a 48-hour week for women, to raise the age of children in industrial occupations from 14 to 16 years and to regulate children in street trades all failed. In Connecticut a minimum wage measure and a 48-hour measure for women failed. South Carolina failed to pass a 48-hour law for women in industries.

And even a resolution introduced Carolina failed to pass a 48-hour law for women in industries. uniform laws restricting hours of work fell on barren ground.

Maryland, Delaware North and South Carolina, Maine, Missouri, Vermont and Kansas passed no labor legislation.

The failure of states so generally to advance standards of accepted wisdom and efficiency is a significant reminder that the route of state action is slow.

The Federal Government looms as the swiftest and most certain agent for leveling these standards off at a point consistent with the existing culture of the nation.

Apart from the industrial control measure, which promises to speed uniformity of standards, there may exist two other possible expedients for federal action.

First, a recourse to the Supreme Court might find that body more ready than formerly to expand federal power over the states.

Second, a general gateway amendment to the Constitution has been suggested. Such an amendment would extend to Congress blanket power to pass essential social legislation and unify existing standards. It would obviate recourse to the courts.

This all too inadequate survey of Labor's problem and future has yielded certain possible conclusions. In the struggle of the wage earners for economic security, their own organization seems to offer the best guarantee for the future. Legislation in general did not sustain the impact of the depression, while it undoubtedly cushioned the blow and will speed up recovery.

In the field of legislation federal action seems most promising—for state action has been slow. States have reaped an advantage from maintaining low standards. Hence the cause of labor legislation would seem to progress most rapidly with that power concerned only with the welfare of the nation.

Voluntary action on the part of employers, while it has been distinguished by such firms as the Ford Company, the International Harvester Company and the Henry Dennison Manufacturing Company, has given little promise of effectiveness. But a few hundred scattered plants have employees' representation plans. But a trifling number have instituted unemployment insurance systems.

### Specific Gains for Labor

There have been specific gains for labor in legislation during the slump—the unemployment insurance measure in Wisconsin, minimum wage laws in New Hampshire, Utah, New York and New Jersey, several old-age pension laws, and scattered measures curtailing the use of the injunction in labor disputes. But legislatively the period has been a lean one for the workers.

The workers have registered their gains along broader and more significant lines.

There has been the shift in public opinion to a more tolerant attitude toward unemployment insurance or some sort of protection for workers against protracted idleness.

There has been an awakening to the significance of uncontrolled technological development, and a tendency to reabsorb workers by spreading working hours.

There has been a development of an economic viewpoint decidedly favorable to the wage earners. This viewpoint recognizes labor as the great conservator of purchasing power, thus making the worker a man whom it is economically wise to secure against disaster.

There has been the awakening of organized labor from a relatively passive attitude to one of dynamic determination to promote a numerically strong organization for collective bargaining, sufficient to forestall a repetition of the losses of the slump.

And then there is the industrial control bill, a veritable Magna Charter for labor, a formal recognition of its rôle in industry. This measure confirms the efforts of more than a century.

When these gains are viewed, the losses of the receding slump seem likely to prove ephemeral and inconsequential when history takes inventory.

There is, however, little doubt but what labor in the future will be more powerful and wary of its interests. But if economists and business men are sincere in identifying our problem as one of distribution rather than one of production, there need be little hostility between labor and capital. Labor is holding the distribution line, and may well be enlisted into a more democratic industrial setup as a great stabilizer.

### Capitalistic System

The subject of labor's security cannot be left without recognition of that philosophy that holds nothing short of a complete throwing over of the capitalistic system will bring real security to the workers. Those who entertain this view aver that only when consumption balances production will the workers be secure. And they assert, as long as there is the profit motive, that balance will never be obtained. Legislation and efforts of labor and capital to coöperate are merely prolonging the inevitable breakdown of capitalism, according to this view.

At all events it would seem that the capitalists can write their own sentence, as they have always done. They can do so much to stabilize employment and industry and to purge the economic system of speculative abuses that the workers will be guaranteed a high and possibly satisfying standard of living. It would seem that future events are largely up to capital. If capital manages so as to foist continued losses on the workers, then labor looms as a force to be reckoned with.

But it has been a glorious pageant—this history and evolution of labor. There has been a heartening convergence of the interests of all classes—despite the slums and the mansions, there has been a stirring growth in the humanity displayed by the public toward the needy and less privileged. The future is burnished with promise, if nations and people can fulfill the one Christian task of distributing what they have produced so all may enjoy the available abundance.

And then we may expect to see all people and the future as the poet saw them who wrote:

"Suddenly down the long wet glistening hill
Pure splendor poured—and lo' the common street,
A golden highway into Heaven
With the dark shapes of men ascending still."

## Social Advance Based on Research

(Continued from Page 1)

more intensive age it is bound to do in the future."

Natural science, Dr. Tory declared amid applause, has been the greatest builder of opportunities for employment, enlightenment and security in history.

"To claim that the results of scientific effort have resulted in overproduction in a world where millions of people, as a result of the dislocation of industry and trade, are unclothed and unfed, is merely to acknowledge that progress in producing a suitable economic structure, hindered as it has been by industrial stupidity and greed, and by extreme nationalistic policies on the part of statesmen, has not kept pace with the growth of knowledge and with world needs," Dr. Tory asserted.

It would be a foolish man, he said, who would predict what the future held for natural science and for civilization. "But," he added, "I am one of those who believe that by the intensification of scientific effort, by the control of that effort for the common good, by international coöperation to make sure that science is applied to beneficial and not to destructive uses, by the coöperation of statesmen to secure these ends, a future is possible to mankind far surpassing in social well-being and intellectual achievement any age that we have known. Historians looking back upon this period will regard it somewhat as we of this age regard the Middle Ages."

The congress program which will get under way today will assemble the results of scientific study in many parts of the world. The many papers to be read at the gathering and the discussions of the delegates will deal chiefly with problems of the Pacific countries, all of which are represented.

As Dr. Tory stated in his opening address, the greatest achievement of the congress is viewing of the problems of the Pacific area, economic, scientific and social, as a whole. Previous to the work of the congress these problems, he said, had been viewed only from a local point of view.

### Welcomed by Premier

The common interest of the Pacific nations in the deliberations of the congress, and in the progress of natural science, was stressed by Mr. S. F. Tolmie, British Columbia Premier, in welcoming the delegates to Canada.

"The problems to be faced are of tremendous magnitude," he said. "The Pacific is beginning to displace the Atlantic as the route of the sea-borne caravans and North America to loom as the center of the world's commerce.

"Canada lies closest to Asia, which gives a new significance to this western seaboard, it has been predicted, and the whole history of human migration lends color to the belief that the West will become the center of population and industry.

"Today, two-thirds of Canada's import trade and one-half of its export is with countries bordering the Pacific."

Canada, the Premier added, is perhaps more concerned even than older nations in the use of the latest scientific discoveries in the development of its agriculture, forests, mines and fisheries.

## Design of Tenement For Cheaper Rents Wins Stokes Award

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 2—Competing against 157 other entrants for the Phelps Stokes Fund award for the most practical and attractive low cost design for a modern housing development in a typical New York tenement block, Mr. Richard Hutaff of New York City and Mr. Severin Stockmar of Staten Island were adjudged winners of the first prize of $500 yesterday.

Provision is made in their plan for a cross arrangement of 12-story buildings. Near the street the buildings are cut down to nine stories, and along the street frontages are separated by garden courts from five and six story buildings.

A total yearly net income of $228,664 is called for in the plan, to be derived from the renting of the 1733 rooms at a yearly rate of $129 each. There are also some stores on the ground floors facing the street. A limit of $10 monthly per room is provided in accordance with the competition's aim to encourage the building of apartments which can be rented at this figure or under. The total cost of the building is put at $2,250,000 and the buildings themselves would cover 57.93 per cent of the site.

Awards ranging from $250 down to $50 went to Mr Maximilian Bradford Bohm, of Bronxville; Mr. Alfred Clauss and Mr. Richard C. Wood of New York City, jointly; Mr. Bernard Richfield, Mr. Edward L. Blum and Mr. L. W. Eisinger, all of New York City. Mr. William Platt, Mr. Geoffrey Platt and Mr. John M. Gates, were the joint winners of a special $50 prize.

## Insurance Firms Under Bankruptcy Act Urged

CHICAGO, June 2 (AP)—Mr. George S. Van Schaick, superintendent of insurance of the State of New York, in an address prepared for delivery before the national convention of insurance commissioners today, urged that the insurance companies be included under the Bankruptcy Act.

He said insurance concerns were exempted at present "for reasons which are not conclusive," and stated that there was no other basis for obtaining complete uniformity through every state in the Union.

# Labor in Its Traditional and Modern Aspects

Top Left, The Christian Science Monitor—H. Armstrong Roberts. Right, by Ewing Galloway

# Child Labor Laws of States

| State | Minimum Age Regular Employment | School Grade Demand for Child Workers | Maximum Working Hrs. for Children Under 16 | Night Work for Children Under 16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 14 | Must complete 8th | 8-hr. day, 48-hr. wk. | Not after 7 p. m. |
| Arkansas | 14 | Must complete 4th or 5th | 8-hr. day, 48-hr. wk. | Not after 7 p. m. |
| Arizona | 14 | Must complete 4th or 5th* | 8-hr. day, 48-hr. wk. | Not after 7 p. m. |
| California | 15* | Must complete 8th (15-year, 7th) | 8-hr. day, 48-hr. wk. | Not after 10 p. m. |
| Colorado | 14 | Must complete 8th (15-year, 7th) | 8-hr. day, 48-hr. wk.† | Not after 8 p. m. |
| Connecticut | 14 | Must complete 6th or 7th | 8-hr. day, 48-hr. wk.† | Not after 6 p. m.† |
| Delaware | 14* | Must complete 4th or 5th | 8-hr. day, 48-hr. wk.† | Not after 7 p. m.† |
| Dist. of Col. | 14 | Must complete 8th | 8-hr. day, 48-hr. wk. | Not after 7 p. m. |
| Florida | 14* | None specified (14 yrs. in some cases, under 14) | 9-11-hr. day, 51-60-hr. wk. | Not after 8 p. m. |
| Georgia | 14* | Age req. only, 14 yrs. | 9-11-hr. day, 51-60-hr. wk. | Not after 7 p. m.† |
| Idaho | 15 | Ban leaving school for work under 15 yrs. | 9-11-hr. day, 51-60-hr. wk. | Not after 9 p. m. |
| Illinois | 14 | Must complete 8th | 8-hr. day, 48-hr. wk. | Not after 7 p. m. |
| Indiana | 14 | Must complete 8th | 8-hr. day, 48-hr. wk. | Not after 7 p. m. |
| Iowa | 14* | Must complete 6th or 7th* | 8-hr. day, 48-hr. wk.† | Not after 6 p. m.† |
| Kansas | 14 | Must complete 8th | 8-hr. day, 48-hr. wk. | Not after 6 p. m. |
| Kentucky | 14 | Must complete 4th or 5th | 8-hr. day, 48-hr. wk. | Not after 6 p. m. |
| Louisiana | 14 | Outside of New Orleans no req. beyond 14 yrs. | 8-hr. day, 48-hr. wk. | Not after 7 p. m.† |
| Maine | 15 | Bans leaving school for work under 15 yrs. | 8-hr. day, 48-hr. wk.† | Not after 6 p. m.† |
| Maryland | 14 | Must complete 6th or 7th | 8-hr. day, 48-hr. wk. | Not after 7 p. m.† |
| Mas'ch'stts | 14 | Must complete 6th or 7th | 8-hr. day, 48-hr. wk. | Not after 6 p. m. |
| Michigan | 15 | Bans leaving school for work under 15 yrs.* | 9-10-hr. day, 54-hr. wk. | Not after 6 p. m.† |
| Minnesota | 14 | Must complete 8th | 8-hr. day, 48-hr. wk. | Not after 7 p. m. |
| Mississippi | 14 | Must complete 8th* | 8-hr. day, 44-hr. wk | Not after 7 p. m.† |
| Missouri | 14 | Must complete 6th or 7th | 8-hr. day, 48-hr. wk. | Not after 7 p. m. |
| Montana | 16‡ | Must complete 8th* | 8-hr. day, 48-hr. wk.† | No regulation |
| Nebraska | 14 | Must complete 8th* | 8-hr. day, 48-hr. wk. | Not after 8 p. m. |
| Nevada | 14 | Must complete 8th* | 8-hr. day, 48-hr. wk. | No regulation |
| N. H'pshire | 14 | Must complete 8th* | 10¼-hr. day, 54-hr. wk. | Not after 7 p. m. |
| New Jersey | 14 | Must complete 8th (15 years, 6th) | 8-hr. day, 48-hr. wk. | Not after 7 p. m. |
| New Mexico | 14 | None specified (14 yrs.) | 8-hr. day, 44-hr. wk. | Not after 7 p. m. |
| New York | 14 | Must complete 8th (15 years, 6th) | 8-hr. day, 44-hr. wk. | Not after 6 p. m.‡† |
| N. Carolina | 14 | Age req. only, 14 yrs. | 8-hr. day, 48-hr. wk.† | Not after 7 p. m. |
| N. Dakota | 14 | Must complete 8th* | 8-hr. day, 48-hr. wk. | Not after 7 p. m. |
| Ohio | 16 | Bans leaving school for work under 16 yrs. | 8-hr. day, 48-hr. wk. | Not after 6 p. m. |
| Oklahoma | 14* | Bans leaving school for work under 16 yrs. | 8-hr. day, 48-hr. wk. | Not after 6 p. m. |
| Oregon | 14 | Must complete 8th | 8-hr. day, 48-hr. wk. | Not after 6 p. m. |
| Penns'vania | 14 | Must complete 6th or 7th | 9-hr. day, 51-hr. wk. | Not after 8 p. m. |
| Rhode Isl'd | 15 | Bans leaving school for work under 15 | 8-hr. day, 48-hr. wk.† | Not after 7 p. m. |
| S. Carolina | 14 | Age req. only (14 yrs.) | 9-11-hr. day, 51-60-hr. wk. | Not after 8 p. m. |
| S. Dakota | 14 | At any age when grade completion is met | 10-hr. day, 54-hr. wk. | No regulation |
| Tennessee | 14 | Must complete 8th* | 8-hr. day, 48-hr. wk. | Not after 7 p. m. |
| Texas | 15* | Age req. only (14 yrs.) | 8-hr. day, 48-hr. wk.† | Not after 10 p. m.¶ |
| Utah | No | Must complete 8th* | 8-hr. day, 48-hr. wk.† | No regulation |
| Vermont | 14 | Must complete 8th | 8-hr. day, 48-hr. wk.† | Not after 7 p. m.† |
| Virginia | 14 | At any age when grade completion is met | 8-hr. day, 44-hr. wk. | Not after 6 p. m.† |
| Washington | 14 | Must complete 8th | 8-hr. day, 48-hr. wk. | Not after 7 p. m. |
| W. Virginia | 14 | Must complete 6th or 7th* | 8-hr. day, 48-hr. wk. | Not after 7 p. m. |
| Wisconsin | 14 | Must complete 8th | 8-hr. day, 48-hr. wk. | Not after 6 p. m. |
| Wyoming | No | Must complete 8th* | 8-hr. day, 48-hr. wk. | Not after 7 p. m. |

*Exemptions. †Serious exemptions. ‡Factories only. §Factories 5 p. m. ¶15 yrs.

## Registered at Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Arla G. Allerton, Michigan.
Mrs. Margaret Spenetta, Indiana.
Miss Helen H. Hanna, Indiana.
Mrs. Thursa H. Jones, Indiana.
Miss Virginia M. Jones, Indiana.
Raymond M. Jones, Indiana.
Mrs. Annie S. Boyden, District of Columbia.
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# The Home Forum

## Duddon Valley

DAWN on the tidal sands is a sight never to be forgotten. A gray mist hangs over the sea and the flat land, paling the blue of the water, the brown of the sand and the drab green of the grass until the colors melt and flow and blend together. The tide is out, a mile away across an undulating beach, mackerel-ribbed with rippled, hard-packed sand and silver water. Long hollows, scoured out by the tumbling waves, stripe the sand with shallow pools; but this morning the sea is almost still, pulsing unheard at the edge of the beach. Its rim is a clamor of birds, hook-nosed curlews stalking over the sand, redshanks with their mournful cry, scarlet-billed oyster catchers, tiny sandpipers, innumerable gulls, and sturdy black, chestnut and white sheldrakes waddling two by two. From time to time through the ranks of the feeding birds runs a wave of apprehension, a whicker of the melodious voices of the waders, the raucous yodeling of the gulls, the flash of lifted wings. The sound travels down the beach and out of hearing; and the birds, after wheeling for a moment in the air, settle again to their feeding. Above the thin haze the hilltops glow yellow in the first horizontal rays of the sun.

But for a series of Wordsworth's sonnets—and these by no means his best—the River Duddon, which here debouches, might be ranked indifferently with a dozen other rivers of the neighborhood. A wide valley is rimmed with high, rounded hills which climb into a gray, wintry sky; gray rock and yellow grass, coppery blankets of bracken and black heather are veiled with smoky blue, and, lower down, stand cottages of gray stone and slate amidst gray-walled green squares of pasture. When Wordsworth wrote, much of this must have been different. Then the flowing tide of corn was creeping toward the hilltops, for the Napoleonic wars had made the price of wheat soar. Those fat years paid for the walling of these fields, and where the gray-fleeced Herdwick sheep—unchanged through a thousand years—are nibbling, you may see the ridge and furrow of forgotten plow-baulks. In those days the pastures were dotted with holly trees whose branches fed the sheep and cattle through the winter, before field cultivation of turnips became general. And then one might still see remnants of the forest which once covered most of Low Furness, and which had long since been eaten away for firewood for the farms and for smelting ore. The last of this forest, at Roanhead beside the Duddon mouth, lingered until Wordsworth's day and then was turned into pit props for the new mines.

Beside the sands rises the immense, rounded hill of Black Combe, commonly called "T' Coomb," and Wordsworth wrote one of his more lamentable poems on the magnificent view from its summit. From here you may see the mountains of Scotland and Wales, of Yorkshire and the Isle of Man, which lies like a peaked shadow in the gray sea. Below, the coast lies clear as on a map, the lobes of Morecambe Bay, with their wide edges of muddy sand, the jutting peninsulas of Furness and Cartmel and the flat lands of south Lancashire. To the north, the coast curves back to the port of Ravenglass and the Solway. So it was when Wordsworth saw it, and he seems to have seen no more. He had a keen eye for the beauty of things as they were, but little eye for what they had been and what they would be. Yet in the details of this scene lies all the human life of man.

A thousand years ago Ravenglass was the great port of the Norsemen who crossed the sea from their kingdom of Man, and it declined only with the eastern trade. Here on the fells the shepherds of Sir John Pennington found a poor crazed man dancing in the rain, and for pity's sake they took him to their master at Muncaster and saw the knight go down upon his knees before the madman who was his king. Down there in that gray and red stone tower at Broughton was hatched the plot that shook Henry the Seventh on his throne, and that ruined castle on the islet beyond Barrow saw Lord Lincoln's ships swing in, bearing the German mercenaries and the kilted Irish troops of Lambert Simnel. And in the valley beside Barrow is the ruin of the red sandstone abbey of Furness, once the pride of the north and later a burden too great to be borne.

* * *

Only a few years ago the view from the Combe was dimmed by the smoke of the blast furnaces that now line the Duddon, and in south Lancashire the west wind was full of the smoke of the weaving mills. By night the southern shores of the bay glittered ith lights, the promenades of the pleasure towns, Morecambe and Fleetwood and Blackpool; and nearer at hand the furnace chimneys glowed red or leaped into life and flapped a long flame in the wind, lighting the skies a dim red. The lamps o the pleasure towns still shine out bravely, though with less assurance, but the chimneys of the blast furnace glow no more, and no smoke veils the south. The view which Wordsworth saw inspired him with a sense of England's unconquerable power; this might fill one with the feeling that all hope was ended. Yet the one is as illusory as the other. The greatness of a nation lies in its unity, not in its wealth. This land has marked the passing of the power of a dozen races and the rise and fall of a hundred industries, yet human life has always gone on and upward.

Over there on the shoulder of Heathwaite Fell you may see, among the bracken, lines of packed stone walls with a hollow between them, artificial caves in which men dwelt as in burrows. From that bare headland the savages must have looked glumly upon the hordes of newcomers pouring into the country with their runted cattle, and they must have foreseen the impossibility of the country's supporting such numbers. Disaster was at hand. So must the Romans have felt when they saw the Picts pouring over the ruined wall and faced the unexpected revolt of their own slaves. Yet Rome declined because she had let the good things of the country fall into the hands of a few while the rest went lean, fearing the government more than the barbarians. In other words, Rome fell because the barbarians were the more civilized.

* * *

Once these fells were covered with sparse forest, and in the yard-deep moss you may find the trunks of the trees which grew there before the nibbling of the abbey's sheep swept the forest away. That was six hundred years ago, when the wool trade was bringing the first money into England. Over these hills swayed the heavily laden pack horses on their way to Kendal, the center of the local trade in coarse gray cloth, and you may still see the little old pack-horse bridges over streams now shrunken to a trickle. The cottages —they were of mud and wattle in those days, and in the fields you may still mark the barren, trodden floor and the surrounding ridge of the crumbled wall—were full of the clack of looms and the eternal labor of the spindle; and a fierce jealousy existed between overlords and villagers, each seeking to wrest from the other rights over the land which grew the sheep with the golden fleece. The Tudors pacified both sides, first by protecting the yeoman, and then by confiscating the lands of the abbeys. The wool trade is over now, and the Herdwick fleeces are sold abroad for rug making; the corn-growing of the Georgian period, too, has passed; and in sign of a new era the brown and black of poultry houses are climbing high up the barren fell and creeping out across the reedy marshes.

So it has been with mining. In the days of the abbey the iron of Furness, wood-smelted in tiny bloomeries, was the wealth of the land, but the trade declined with the fall of the abbey and the exhaustion of wood. It rose again with the coal trade, and ore was shipped by sea. You may track the red dust along the old Roman road now called Red Lane. Then blast furnaces were built as you see them along the Duddon. But the best of the ore was gone. It became cheaper to import it from Spain, cheaper to import steel, and the trade was over.

In this one view you may see the past written clear for who will to see, the past of urban growth and rural decay. The future is written there, too, in the smokeless chimneys of the mills and the widespread, idle towns and the green countryside which uses less than a quarter of the hands that it did a century ago. The high tide of the towns has passed, and, in spite of politicians and bankers and writers, the life of the land will turn again and flow back into the countryside from which it sprang.

J. S. ERSKINE.


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

*An International Daily Newspaper*

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year ... $9.00 Three months $2.25 Six months ... $4.50 One month ... 75c Single copies, 5 cents

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*"Le Printemps": From a Painting by the French Artist, Lancret*

## Shirley—Before and After Tea

Shirley is all right. If her wistful cast of physiognomy is not gone, no more is her careless smile. She keeps her dark old manor-house light and bright with her cheery presence: the gallery, and the low-ceiled chambers that open into it, have learned lively echoes from her voice: the dim entrance-hall, with its one window, has grown pleasantly accustomed to the frequent rustle of a silk dress, as its wearer sweeps across from room to room, now carrying flowers to the barbarous peach-bloom salon, now entering the dining-room to open its casements and let in the scents of mignonette and sweet-briar, anon bringing plants from the staircase-window to place in the sun at the open porch-door.

She takes her sewing occasionally; but, by some fatality, she is doomed never to sit steadily at it for above five minutes at a time: her thimble is scarcely fitted on, her needle scarce threaded, when a sudden thought calls her upstairs: perhaps she goes to seek some just-then-remembered old ivory-backed needle-book, or older china-topped work-box, quite unneeded, but which seems at the moment indispensable; perhaps only to take a peep from a particular window at a particular view, whence Briarfield Church and Rectory are visible, pleasantly bowered in trees. She has scarcely returned, and again taken up the slip of cambric, or square of half-wrought canvas, when Tartar's bold scrape and strangled whistle are heard at the porch-door, and she must run to open it for him; it is a hot day; he comes in panting; she must convoy him to the kitchen, and see with her own eyes that his water-bowl is replenished. Through the open kitchen door the court is visible, all sunny and gay, and peopled with turkeys and their poults, peahens and their chicks, pearl-flecked Guinea-fowls, and a bright variety of pure white, and purple-necked, and blue and cinnamon-plumed pigeons. Irresistible spectacle to Shirley! She runs to the pantry for a roll, and she stands on the door-step scattering crumbs: around her throng her eager, plump, happy, feathered vassals. John is about the stables, and John must be talked to, and her mare looked at. She is still petting and patting it, when the cows come in to be milked: this is important; Shirley must stay and take a review of them all. There are perhaps some little calves, some little new-yeaned lambs—it may be twins, whose mothers have rejected them: Miss Keeldar must be introduced to them by John—must permit herself the treat of feeding them with her own hand, under the direction of her careful foreman. Meantime, John moots doubtful questions about the farming of certain "crofts," and "ings" and "holms,' and his mistress is necessitated to fetch her garden-hat—a gipsy-straw—and accompany him, over stile and along hedgerow, to hear the conclusion of the whole agricultural matter on the spot, and with the said "crofts," "ings," and "holms" under her eye. Bright afternoon thus wears into soft evening, and she comes home to a late tea, and after tea she never sews.

After the tea Shirley reads, and she is just about as tenacious of her book as she is lax of her needle. Her study is the rug, her seat a footstool, or perhaps only the carpet at Mrs. Pryor's feet—there she always learned her lessons when a child, and old habits have a strong power over her. The tawny and lion-like bulk of Tartar is ever stretched beside her; his negro muzzle laid on his fore-paws, straight, strong, and shapely as the limbs of an Alpine wolf. One hand of the mistress generally reposes on the loving serf's rude head, because if she takes it away he groans and is discontented.—CHARLOTTE BRONTË, in "Shirley."

GENERALIZATION is often dangerous; but to say that most painters have, at some time in their careers, found in spring a loveliness that inspired them would not be far from the fact. In the days of the French Regency, when eighteenth-century court life lent itself to the picturesque delights of the "fêtes galantes," symbolic subjects, mythological and allegorical pictures were much in vogue; so that it was natural for Lancret to find in "Le Printemps" the subject for one of his most pleasing scenes. Where the great Watteau and the facile Boucher led, Lancret would follow.

The son of a coachman, Nicolas Lancret, in spite of incongruous surroundings, resolved to become an artist. For a while he failed to win success; and he might not have persevered had he not felt so great an admiration for Watteau. In consequence of this, he deserted his first master, Pierre d'Ulin, and studied under Watteau's master, Gillot. That he was a persevering and industrious painter is proved by the enormous number of pictures he is reputed to have executed. More than eighty have been engraved—a fact which proves the popularity of his work.

It would be a trying test for any artist to compare his work with that of Antoine Watteau; but Lancret may be said, in spite of greatly inferior drawing, to have caught much of his spirit and grace. Once he had seen where his own talent lay, few knew better than Lancret how to portray the pastoral scenes, the grace of those decorative ladies and gentlemen who bowed and danced and feasted their laughing way through an endless succession of fêtes and revels.

Certainly, at the court of France, the seasons were the motif of many an effective canvas, many a statuette or porcelain figure. They lent themselves to a diversity of interpretation, and of these one cannot doubt that spring, with her light footstep, her fresh, woodland charm, was first favorite. Lancret has given us a characteristic representation in this garden scene. There is a freedom of drawing which gives to the group a natural pose, at the same time losing nothing of the requisite touch of elegance. The true charm of blossom and sunshine is in the tender atmosphere which Lancret has created, a pleasant background to the gay incongruity of the costumes worn for such an agricultural pastime. Yet it so reflects the manners of the day that we would not have it otherwise.

Lancret's groups always show vivacity. There is often a pleasant humor in his choice of subjects, occasionally even they reach elaboration and are on a more ambitious scale; but, as a rule, he confines himself to two or three figures and chooses a subject that expresses light-hearted raillery, a mimic quarrel, or "conversation galante." As background his trees and foliage are usually more definite than Watteau's, his greens rather more vivid and colder in tone. Where he is most restrained both in drawing and color he more closely resembles his master.

## *Advice to a Wanderer*

Follow these walls until you reach a wood
And there the trillium in solitude
Is meshed in greenness and you will behold
The daffodil, spilling her lovely gold.
Walls are but signs that point the way to this
Crystal and gold, the lily in the mist,
The tulip cool and balmy and the white
Cup of the frail narcissus, rimmed with light.
Walk past the pastures, you will find beyond
The houses and the trees the lily pond
Where the frilled, aqueous willow in her dream
Leans toward her double image in the stream.
You will be humbled by such beauty, when
You find the ilex dreaming in her glen.
Come back by twilight, walls will be a sign
To lead you back by starlight and moonshine,
A Pilgrim of the woods whose eyes have seen
May with her sandals laced with gold and green.

HAROLD VINAL.

## "Le calme immuable"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

A LA page 248 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy mentionne "le calme immuable et la glorieuse liberté de l'harmonie spirituelle." De tout temps les hommes se sont vaguement représenté un royaume paisible où la vie ne serait point obsédée par des phénomènes tels que le vice, la détresse, la maladie et la décrépitude. Mais étant donné les limitations, l'imperfection, le trouble de l'existence mortelle, certaines personnes mettent en doute l'actualité d'un état d'harmonie, tandis que d'autres demandent avec anxiété: "Où se trouve le domaine du 'calme immuable,' et comment pourrons-nous en franchir les portes?"

Analyser ce désir universel de liberté à l'égard des discordances matérielles, c'est voir que les choses auxquelles la genre humain aspire et s'efforce d'atteindre, sont la sagesse infaillible, la substance durable, la perfection constante, la stabilité permanente, l'activité continue, la beauté impérissable et la tendresse inépuisable. Dans son affliction, Job cherchait la lumière, et résumait en ces termes le désir de tous les âges: "Mais la sagesse, où la trouver? Quel est le lieu où réside l'intelligence?" C'est au sujet de la sagesse que le patriarche affirme: "Elle ne se vend pas pour de l'or fin," "elle ne se trouve pas sur la terre des vivants." Puis il se détourne résolument de la matérialité qui ne saurait être la source du bien, pour déclarer: "C'est Dieu qui en sait le chemin; c'est lui qui connait sa demeure."

De nos jours, le monde peut se convaincre que la conclusion de Job est correcte. Bien des choses qu'on croyait stables se sont effondrées. Certaines normes précédemment admises ont été rejetées. Et l'humanité inquiète considère cette désolation avec un mélange d'espérance incertaine, d'alarme et de doute.

Pour trouver les choses permanentes, il faut évidemment les chercher là où elles existent. Puisqu'elles font si visiblement défaut dans la matérialité, ne devrions-nous pas en conclure que le genre humain nourrissait un faux concept de ce qui constitue la substance ou la réalité, et que cette erreur a causé la détresse du monde? Mrs. Eddy sonde ce problème et en indique la solution dans le passage suivant (*Science et Santé*, p. 264): "Les mortels doivent porter leurs regards au delà des formes finies et évanescentes, s'ils veulent trouver le vrai sens des choses. Où les regards s'attacheront-ils, sinon au royaume insondable de l'Entendement?" Elle déclare ainsi nettement que le royaume de la réalité, autrement dit le royaume du "calme immuable" après lequel soupirent les hommes, est entièrement spirituel.

Paul affirme que les choses spirituelles demandent à être jugées spirituellement. Aussi est-ce par une porte mentale qu'il faut entrer dans cette sphère de la paix. Par conséquent, si le genre humain veut voir la fin de ses maux dans le domaine social, économique ou gouvernemental, la pensée doit quitter son ancrage matériel pour voguer dans les eaux profondes du penser spirituel. Ce qui est réel, ce qui demeure et donne satisfaction, ne se trouve que dans l'Esprit. L'admission de ce fait nous ouvre des perspectives nouvelles. Nous reconnaissons dès lors que nos besoins et nos aspirations sont spirituels, parce que l'identité est spirituelle. L'Esprit étant éternel, tout ce que donne l'Esprit est éternel; de même, puisque l'homme réel est spirituel, tout ce qu'il possède est éternel. L'homme ne peut jamais perdre ce qui est essentiel à l'être véritable. Il ne peut cesser de progresser, parce qu'il ne peut cesser d'être. Si violentes que paraissent les perturbations matérielles, celui qui connait la vérité leur fera face dans la calme assurance que le divin Principe qui sauve et guérit ne cesse d'agir dans les affaires humaines.

Transformer son concept de la vie par la compréhension du fait que Dieu est l'unique Vie, telle est la tâche que doit envisager le genre humain. En disant: "Il est plus facile à un chameau de passer par le trou de l'aiguille, qu'il ne l'est à un riche d'entrer dans le royaume de Dieu," Jésus illustra d'une manière frappante l'impossibilité d'une union entre les croyances matérielles et la vérité spirituelle. Personne ne peut entrer dans la sécurité et la paix du penser spirituel en portant le fardeau des croyances et des préjugés matériels.

Pour la croyance matérielle, "le calme immuable" se trouve tout à fait en dehors de l'existence ordinaire; mais pour le sens spirituel, ce calme peut être réalisé ici même et dès maintenant: c'est le royaume dynamique où règnent constamment l'activité incessante de la Vie, l'intelligence infaillible de l'Entendement, la substance permanente de l'Esprit, l'inébranlable stabilité du Principe, l'immuable perfection de l'Ame, la beauté nuancée de la Vérité, la tendre protection de l'Amour. Les vraies qualités telles que l'énergie, le courage, la confiance, la justice, l'incorruptibilité, l'intégrité et la générosité, ne sont-elles pas vitales et nécessaires au genre humain? Les maux dont souffre le monde ne sont-ils pas dus à l'absence ou à l'expression imparfaite de ces qualités?

Dans sa reconnaissance, le Psalmiste chantait: "Il fait succéder le calme à la tempête et les vagues s'apaisent." Lorsque l'humanité surchargée et lassée s'arrête humblement pour écouter le message de Dieu,—ce message rassurant que révèle la Science Chrétienne,—"le calme immuable" du penser spirituel vient remplacer l'illusion matérielle. Les hommes verront alors qu'en suivant les enseignements de Christ Jésus, en comprenant et en utilisant dans les affaires du monde les qualités divines, ils peuvent faire sortir leur barque des eaux agitées pour la conduire dans le port de l'Ame, où règnent la tranquillité et la prospérité. Au sujet de la "paix dans l'Amour," Mrs. Eddy écrit (*Message to The Mother Church for 1902*, p. 19): "Cette pensée fait cesser les plaintes; sur l'orageux océan du monde, la houle inquiète se résout en écume et laisse entrevoir le calme des profondeurs."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, Etats-Unis.

## "The unchanging calm"

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

ON page 248 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy speaks of "the unchanging calm and glorious freedom of spiritual harmony." Humanity has ever vaguely visualized a realm of peace where life is not haunted by phenomena such as blight, distress, sickness, and decay. But in view of the limitation, imperfection, and confusion of mortal existence, some have questioned the actuality of a harmonious state, while others anxiously have asked, Where is this realm of "unchanging calm," and how may we enter its portal?

Analysis of this universal desire for freedom from the jarring experiences of materiality discloses that the things for which mankind longs, and toward the realization of which effort is directed, are unerring wisdom, enduring substance, changeless perfection, abiding stability, ceaseless activity, fadeless beauty, and unfailing tenderness. Groping for light in his affliction, Job thus summarizes this age-old desire: "But where shall wisdom be found? and where is the place of understanding?" He declares of wisdom, "It cannot be gotten for gold," and "neither is it found in the land of the living." Then, definitely turning from materiality as the source from which good can flow, he declares, "God understandeth the way thereof, and he knoweth the place thereof."

The world today has proof of the correctness of Job's conclusion. Things once considered stable have crumbled. Once recognized standards have ceased to be so regarded. And frightened humanity looks upon the desolation with uncertain hopes and fearsome questionings.

If enduring things are to be found, obviously they must be sought where they exist. In view of their conspicuous absence from materiality, should we not conclude that humanity has erred in its concept of what constitutes substance and reality, and that this mistake is responsible for the world's distress? Mrs. Eddy probes the difficulty and points the way when she declares (Science and Health, p. 264): "Mortals must look beyond fading, finite forms, if they would gain the true sense of things. Where shall the gaze rest but in the unsearchable realm of Mind?" Here is a definite statement that the realm of the real, and thus the realm of "unchanging calm" for which humanity longs, is wholly spiritual.

Paul states that spiritual things are spiritually discerned. The portal, then, to this sphere of peace is mental. If mankind is, therefore, to experience cessation of its ills—social, economic, or governmental—thought must leave its material moorings and launch out into the deep of spiritual thinking. Only in Spirit is to be found that which satisfies, endures, and is real. Admission of this opens a new vista. Then one's needs and aspirations are recognized as spiritual because identity is spiritual. Spirit being eternal, all that Spirit confers is eternal; likewise, the real man being spiritual, all that he possesses is eternal. Man cannot lose anything essential to real being. He cannot cease to progress, because he cannot cease to be. No matter how violent a material disturbance may seem, one who knows the truth can confront it with calm assurance that divine Principle is ever active in human affairs to heal and save.

The task, then, which awaits humanity is transformation of its concept of life through the understanding of God as the only Life. Well did Jesus illustrate the impossibility of material beliefs mingling with spiritual truth when he said it is easier for a camel to go through a needle's eye than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God. One cannot enter the security and peace of spiritual thinking while laden with material prejudices and beliefs.

To material belief "the unchanging calm" lies wholly apart from daily life; to spiritual thinking it is clearly realized here and now, a dynamic realm wherein are ever operative the ceaseless activity of Life, the unerring intelligence of Mind, the enduring substance of Spirit, the unshakable stability of Principle, the changeless perfection of Soul, the diversified beauty of Truth, the compassionate protection of Love. Are not true qualities such as energy, courage, confidence, justice, incorruptness, integrity, and generosity vital to mankind? Are not the world's ills traceable to the absence or the imperfect expression of these qualities?

Gratefully the Psalmist sang, "He maketh the storm a calm, so that the waves thereof are still." When burdened and weary humanity humbly pauses to listen to God's reassuring message, as revealed in Christian Science, "the unchanging calm" of spiritual thinking will replace material illusion. Then it will be perceived that by understanding and utilizing Godlike qualities in world affairs, as taught by Christ Jesus, humanity can pilot its storm-tossed bark into tranquillity and prosperity, even into the haven of Soul. Of this "peace in Love" Mrs. Eddy says (Message to The Mother Church for 1902, p. 19), "The thought of it stills complaint; the heaving surf of life's troubled sea foams itself away, and underneath is a deep-settled calm."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

## *Orchards in Spring*

New England's hills and valleys now appear
As if the ghosts of drifting winter-snows
With sun-tinged summer-clouds had trysted here
In springtime's neutral zone of orchard rows.

KENNETH W. PORTER.

## The Original Fort Dearborn

The fort stood at what might naturally be supposed to be the mouth of the river, yet it was not so, for in those days the latter took a turn, sweeping round the promontory on which the fort was built, towards the south, and joined the lake about half a mile below; so that these buildings, in fact, stood on the right bank of the river, the left being formed by a long spit of land extending from the northern shore, of which it formed a part. After the cutting through of this portion of the left bank in 1833 by the United States Engineers employed to construct a harbor at this point, and the throwing out of the piers, the water overflowed this long tongue of land and, continually encroaching on the southern bank, robbed it of many valuable acres; while, by the same action of the vast body of the lake, an accretion was constantly taking place on the north of the harbor. . . .

On the northern bank of the river, directly facing the fort, was the family mansion of my husband. It was a long, low building, with a piazza extending along its front, a range of four or five rooms. A broad green space was inclosed between it and the river, and shaded by a row of Lombardy poplars. Two immense cotton-wood trees stood in the rear of the building, one of which still remains as an ancient landmark. A fine, well-cultivated garden extended to the north of the dwelling and surrounding it were various buildings appertaining to the establishment—dairy, bake-house, lodging-house for the Frenchmen, and stables.

A vast range of sand-hills, covered with stunted cedars, pines, and dwarf-willow trees, intervened between the house and the lake, which was, at this time, not more than thirty rods distant. . . .

There was no house on the southern bank of the river, between the fort and "The Point," as the forks of the river were then called. The land was a low, wet prairie, scarcely affording good walking in the dryest summer weather, while at other seasons it was absolutely impassable. A muddy streamlet or, as it is called in this country, a *slew*, after winding around from about the present site of the Tremont House, fell into the river at the foot of State Street.—From "Wau-Bun. The 'Early Day' in the North-West," by Mrs. JOHN H. KINZIE. (Chicago: The Lakeside Press.)


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# Yale Crew Now Preparing For Objective Race

## Successful Sprint Season Over—Second Eight Is Still Unsettled

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 2—With the sprint season successfully surmounted, the oarsmen of Yale University are now engaged in preparing for the big events of the season, the annual classic with Harvard on June 16, and the visit to California on July 6 and 7. Edward O. Leader, Yale coach, with ample material at his disposal, has assembled a pair of eights which are fully living up to the traditions of the university, while the freshmen are also coming on gradually, though their record is not up to the standards of the varsity.

Sunday the Yale crew activities shift to Gales Ferry on the Thames River where preparations for the Harvard races begin. There will be 56 in the party, 34 being oarsmen and five coxswains.

Though the stroke of the varsity at New London last year, J. H. Jackson '34, is still in the squad, he has been relegated to following the pace, which has been and will be set by W. S. Garnsey 3d '33, promoted from the junior varsity of last season. J. F. Hallett '34, bow last year, has been relegated to the second crew, and other important shifts have also transformed the first boat.

As starboard stroke, R. M. Davis '33 has been moved up from bow on the jayvees in 1932 and at Derby, to No. 7 on the varsity, with Jackson at No. 6. Then still another veteran, Capt. James G. Urquhart '33, has been moved from No. 3 to No. 5.

**Leader's Problem at Four**

The problem of No. 4 has been the chief labor of Leader this season. When the crews were first boated, Jackson was in that place; but when the Derby regatta came, James R. Agen '34, not on the squad last season, but showing great power, was moved from No. 6, and Jackson went there. This lasted through the Carnegie Cup races a week later; but now Agen has practically retired from the squad, although he will be taken to New London and J. G. Zimmerman '33 went from the jayvees to the position. This week, however, still another change has been made, and Fitzhugh Quarrier, also an absentee last season, is in the position, and is likely to remain for the Harvard race at least. Zimmerman is back in the junior varsity at No. 6.

W. S. Kilborne, '35, at No. 5 on the freshman last year, is now at No. 3, and J. S. Pillsbury Jr. '35, still another of the freshman crew, is in his last-year position, No. 2 on the varsity.

Following the shift of Davis to No. 7, a substitute of last year, C. G. Meyer Jr. '33, rowed at bow at Princeton, and now is a fixture there.

J. W. Standart '33, third-string coxswain last year, now has charge of the tiller ropes.

**Seconds Somewhat Unsettled**

The junior varsity, though somewhat unsettled by the recent as well as by earlier shifts, is as follows: Bow, Church; No. 2, J. E. Meyer Jr. '34, a member of last year's varsity; No. 3, Hallett, moved from No. 3 after the Derby races to bow to replace J. E. Meyer Jr. and now back at No. 3; No. 4, Howard Bissel Jr. '36; No. 5, J. S. Atwood '35, who was in that seat last year and, though promoted to the varsity earlier in the season, was soon replaced in the latter by Urquhart; No. 6, Zimmerman; No. 7, B. I. Taylor Jr. '35, who rowed in the same seat in last year's freshman crew and was given a trial in that seat in the first varsity; stroke, H. P. Shepard '33, after a brief experience at stroke of the varsity, before the promotion of Garnsey, back at his old place as stroke of the jayvees.

Hamilton, unlisted last year, is the regular coxswain of the jayvees, and also of the lightweights, with F. C. Hunt Jr. '35, pilot of the 1932 freshmen, F. P. Belknap '34 and G. B. Hotchkiss Jr. '33, also available.

The freshmen crew is now boated as follows: Bow, E. M. Pillsbury, replacing Stearns after the Kent School races; 2, F. L. McCartney; 3, R. E. Belknapp; 4, Capt. Gordon Fearey; 5, G. S. Stearns, replacing G. B. Walton; 6, Allen; 7, A. S. Field Jr.; stroke, Horace Havemeyer Jr., succeeding K. H. Spock; coxswain, J. H. Holmes. Substitutes include R. O. Ferris, C. F. Chandler, J. C. Castle, Walton, F. B. Wadelton Jr., Roberts, D. F. Hickok, Spock and Miller.

### Williams Names Yachtsmen

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 2—Two crews have been selected by the Williams College Yacht Club to represent the Purple in this year's intercollegiate regatta which is to be held at Larchmont, N. Y., June 14 and 15. The first crew is made up of Norman J. Gaynor Jr. '36, Robert W. Potter '35 and Montgomery S. Blake '35, while the second is composed of Commodore Herbert L. Dorrance Jr. '34, Ernest G. Jones Jr. '36 and Robert W. Carrick '35. Williams placed fourth in last year's regatta with 71 points.

### Worcester P. I. Elects

WORCESTER, Mass., June 2 (AP)—Captains in six sports were elected yesterday at Worcester Polytechnic Institute following the annual athletic assembly at which letters were awarded. Anthony G. Kowalski of Worcester was named captain of golf. Others were Michael L. Skwarek Jr. of Westfield, basketball; Henry H. Franklin of Greenfield, swimming; George Kalista of Springfield, track; James R. Driscoll of Holyoke, baseball, and Shepard B. Palmer of Norwich, Conn., tennis. All are juniors.

### Eastern Teams Win

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WESTON, Mass., June 2—Eastern District, champion of the spring team series conducted by the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts, defeated a visiting team from the Providence (R. I.) district, 7 to 2, on the Weston Golf Club links yesterday. A second-team match between Eastern and Providence resulted in a 7-to-2 victory for the Massachusetts players.

### Trinity Elects Two

HARTFORD, Conn., June 2 (AP)—Robert H. Daut of Philadelphia has been elected captain of the Trinity College track team for next year. He was in both hurdles, 220-yard dash, shotput, broad jump and javelin throw in four dual meets the past season, three of which Trinity won. Edgar Craig of Brooklino, Mass., is next season's captain of Trinity's tennis team.

### College Baseball Result

Colgate 5, Syracuse 2.

# Vines, Sutter, Lott And Wood Advance

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 2 (AP)—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Clifford S. Sutter, George M. Lott Jr., and Sidney B. Wood Jr., won their way to the semifinal round of the Dixie invitation tennis tournament yesterday.

Sutter, the New Orleans star, turned back R. Berkeley Bell of New York, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4.

Lott who will play Sutter next, beat Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta, 6—4, 7—5, 6—2.

Vines, the national singles champion and tournament favorite, reached the semifinal by trouncing Robert (Lefty) Bryan of Chattanooga, 6—3, 7—5, 0—6, 6—0.

Sidney Wood, the New Yorker who meets Vines next, came to the semifinal by the default of Adriano Zappa, captain of the Argentine team.

Wood took the first set 6—4 and the second went to Zappa 10—8. Zappa was leading Wood 5—3 in the third and deciding set (the match had been reduced to the best two out of three by special arrangement) when he sought to default. Wood declined to accept and after some argument the set was resumed.

Wood forged ahead of Zappa and then he in turn sought to default. The Argentine declined to accept. Tournament officials ruled that Zappa defaulted the match. The Argentine left yesterday afternoon for Miami, planning to go from there to Argentina.

## *Twenty-One Receive Straight 'T' Awards*

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology 150-pound oarsmen and one substitute were among the 21 receivers of straight "T" awards this spring. The Lightweights were included because of their breaking the Charles River course record this spring. The list of 21 letter awards included athletes, managers and M. I. T. Athletic Association officers.

Norman E. Harris '33, Newton Center, and Franklyn K. Koerner '33, Colorado Springs, Colo., won every doubles match in tennis during the season and were rewarded with the straight T. Morton MacC. Jenkins '35, Watertown, and Nathaniel P. Green '33, St. Louis, Mo., were the track men honored. Jenkins finished second in the New England intercollegiate mile and eighth in the I. A. A. A. A., although he had never worn a track shoe previous to this spring. Green has been a pole vaulter for four years.

Besides the lightweight crew, Capt. Philip S. Cook '33, Boston; Charles H. Miller '33, Brookline, and Roland D. Glenn '33, Melrose, all oarsmen at Tech for four years, were given the straight T. The other straight T's went to managers and Tech A. A. officers. The straight T awards follow:

Crew—Capt. Philip S. Cook '33, Boston; Charles E. Miller '33, Brookline; Roland D. Glenn '33, Melrose; Robert A. Olsen '35, Boston; Edward R. Clark Jr. '35, Kingston, Penna.; Leslie G. Haines '35, Newton; George H. Priggen Jr. '35, Boston; Bob N. Passoulis '35, Syracuse, N. Y.; William H. Bothen '35, South Orange, N. J.; Garnet P. Grant '35, Plandome, N. Y.; George E. Agnew '35, Pasadena, Calif.; Thomas M. Burton '34, Melrose; John A. Miller '35, Boston; Walter W. Bird Jr. '34, Oak Park, Ill., manager.

Track—Nathaniel P. Green '33, St. Louis, Mo.; Morton MacC. Jenkins '35, Watertown; Sherman T. Leavitt '34, Chicago, manager.

Tennis—Norman E. Harris '33, Newton Center, and Franklyn K. Koerner '33, Colorado Springs, Colo.

M. I. T. A. A.—Richard S. Morse '33, Worcester, president, and Robert M. Kimball '33, Lawrence, treasurer.

## Kent Is Victor Over Northamptonshire

LONDON, June 2 (Canadian Press)—Kent defeated Northamptonshire by an innings and 96 runs in the only county championship cricket match ended yesterday, while Lancashire won from Cambridge University by an innings and 148 in a friendly game.

Yesterday's play was marked by one double century and six centuries. Derbyshire's Henry Storer scored 232 and his team declared its first innings against Essex for 455 for seven. John Hearne of Middlesex was second high scorer with 153 against Glamorgan. The scores:

At Northampton—Kent won by an innings and 96; Kent 341 (Ashdown 113, Todd 104); Northamptonshire 140 and 105 (Freeman seven for 57).

At Lord's—Middlesex 462 (Hearne 153, Enthoven 67); Glamorgan 267 (Dyson 56, E. Davies 63, Turnbull 76).

At the Oval—Sussex 159 (Gregory four for 23); Surrey 203 and 393 for six (Barling 140, Jardine 105, Squires 86 not out).

At Derby—Essex 283 and 37 for one; Derbyshire 455 for seven declared (Storer 232.

At Sheffield—Yorkshire 389 (Barber 83, Verity 56); Gloucestershire 135 for seven.

At Oxford—Leicestershire 306 (Armstrong 130); Oxford University 297 and 110 for four.

At Cambridge—Lancashire won by an innings and 148; Lancashire 442; Cambridge University 163 (Cawston 67, Booth five for 50); and 131.

## Dartmouth Names Two Crews for Yacht Series

HANOVER, N. H., June 2 (AP)—Two crews were named yesterday to represent Dartmouth in the intercollegiate yacht races at Larchmont, N. Y., on June 14 and 15. Philip Farnham '33 of Rochester, N. Y., was appointed skipper of the crew that included William T. Okie '33, South Orange, N. J., and Philip F. Whitbeck '33 of Rochester, N. Y. The second Green crew included John MacD. Odell '35 of Delhi, N. Y., skipper; Frank Hekma '34, Greenwich, Conn., and John J. Gordon '34, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Dartmouth Athletic Council yesterday announced the award of 41 varsity letters to members of the track, lacrosse, tennis and golf teams. The track men won the largest percentage of the awards, 16 receiving major "D's."

The council also voted to present watch charms to the members of the unbeaten Dartmouth lacrosse team, which won six games, including victories over Harvard and Yale, and the championship of the New England Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association.

### Cochet and Bernard Accept

PARIS, June 2 (AP)—Frederick Pearson, a former New Yorker, yesterday invited Henri Cochet and Marcel Bernard, French Davis Cup players, and their professional trainer, Martin Plaa, to be his guests at Sulby Hall, near London, in preparing for the coming all-England tennis championship at Wimbledon. The invitation was accepted. Grass courts similar to the Wimbledon surface are available at Pearson's estate. The three will leave for London June 11. Wimbledon opens June 26.

# Wes Ferrell In Leading Rôle As Cleveland Wins

## Big Right-Hander in Form Yielding Only Three Scattered Hits

**American League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 25 | 13 | .658 |
| Philadelphia | 21 | 16 | .568 |
| Washington | 24 | 19 | .558 |
| Cleveland | 23 | 19 | .548 |
| Chicago | 20 | 19 | .513 |
| Detroit | 17 | 23 | .425 |
| St. Louis | 16 | 26 | .381 |
| Boston | 14 | 25 | .359 |

**Results June 1**

Boston 7, Washington 6 (13 innings).
Detroit 3, Chicago 1.
Cleveland 3, St. Louis 1.
Only games scheduled.

Wesley Ferrell was in form yesterday and the Cleveland Indians won an American League baseball game from the St. Louis Browns, 3 to 1. The big righthander allowed only three hits, but was uncertain at times, as is shown by the six passes he gave. Hank McDonald, former Athletic pitcher, made his first start for the Browns. He pitched good ball, but could not keep pace with his more experienced rival. The Indians made 10 safeties, one a triple by Earl Averill. Vosmik collected three out of four.

The Boston Red Sox staged two important rallies yesterday and defeated the Washington Senators, 7 to 5 in 13 innings, knocking that club out of second place in the standing. The first Boston rally, of any length, came in the eighth and netted four runs, enabling the cellar occupants to tie the score and send the game into extra innings. A single by Fothergill, a triple by Seeds and Oliver's squeeze bunt, gave the winners two more runs in the thirteenth. The Senators scored three of their runs while Henry Johnson was pitching. Welch, who relieved Johnson, was the winning pitcher.

Lynwood "Schoolboy" Rowe and Ted Lyons met in what turned out to be a pitchers' battle yesterday at Navin Field, Detroit, the game ending in favor of the Tigers, 3 to 1. Chicago and Detroit each collected only five singles, but the Tigers took advantage of the three bases on balls given out by Lyons. Two walks, a single, an infield out and an error gave Detroit a pair of runs in the third. Another base on balls, a single by Stone and Walker's bunt accounted for the other in the seventh. The scores by innings:

**At St. Louis**

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 1 |
| St. Louis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 |

Batteries—Ferrell and Spencer; McDonald, Wells and Shea. Losing pitcher—McDonald. Umpires—Moriarty and Geisel. Time—2h.

**At Washington**

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | — | | 7 | 12 | 1 |
| Wash'tn. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | | 5 | 13 | 0 |

Batteries—Johnson, Welch and Ferrell; McAfee, Crowder, Thomas and Sewell Winning pitcher—Welch. Losing pitcher—Thomas. Umpires—McGowan and Summers. Time—2h. 43m.

**At Detroit**

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | — | 3 | 0 |
| Chicago | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | 1 | 3 |

Batteries—Rowe and Hayworth; Lyons, Faber and Grube, Berry. Losing pitcher—Lyons. Umpires—Ormsby, Kolls and Dineen. Time—1h. 33m.

## *Cardinals Take Lead Behind Jerome Dean*

**National League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 26 | 16 | .619 |
| Pittsburgh | 24 | 15 | .615 |
| New York | 22 | 16 | .579 |
| Chicago | 22 | 21 | .512 |
| Cincinnati | 20 | 21 | .488 |
| Brooklyn | 16 | 20 | .444 |
| Boston | 17 | 24 | .415 |
| Philadelphia | 14 | 28 | .333 |

**Results June 1**

New York 7, Philadelphia 2.
St. Louis 6, Chicago 1.
Brooklyn at Boston, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

Jerome "Dizzy" Dean pitched the St. Louis Cardinals into first place in the National League baseball race yesterday by defeating the champions of the circuit, the Chicago Cubs, 6 to 1. Dean delivered shutout ball for eight innings and not until the game was safely tucked away did the Cubs manage to put across a run. The big right-hander yielded only six hits, three of which were made in the last two innings. The Cardinals collected 11 hits off Guy Bush and Roy Henshaw and benefited somewhat by five errors. Durocher drove out two singles and a double for the Cardinals in three times up. St. Louis went one-half game ahead of the idle Pittsburgh Pirates.

Freddy Fitzsimmons and Homer Peel shared honors as the New York Giants scored a 7-to-2 victory over Philadelphia yesterday. Fitzsimmons pitched seven-hit ball and after the second inning was never in trouble. The Giants, led by Peel and Vergez, each with three hits pecked away at the offerings of Jim Elliott and batted him out of the box in the eighth. Peel hit timely, driving in two runs and scoring twice himself. The scores by innings:

**At Chicago**

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | — | 6 | 11 | 0 |
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | — | 1 | 6 | 5 |

Batteries—Dean and O'Farrell; Bush, Henshaw, Nelson and Hartnett. Losing pitcher—Bush. Umpires—Rigler and Stark. Time—2h. 8m.

**At Philadelphia**

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | — | 7 | 13 | 3 |
| Philadelphia | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | 2 | 7 | 1 |

Batteries—Fitzsimmons and Mancuso; Elliott, Liska and Todd. Losing pitcher—Elliott. Umpires—Reardon and Moran. Time—1h. 54m.

### Pacific Coast League

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Portland | 32 | 22 | .593 |
| Hollywood | 32 | 23 | .582 |
| Los Angeles | 30 | 24 | .556 |
| Sacramento | 31 | 25 | .554 |
| Missions | 31 | 26 | .544 |
| Oakland | 25 | 30 | .455 |
| Seattle | 19 | 32 | .373 |
| San Francisco | 19 | 37 | .339 |

**Results June 1**

San Francisco 8, Seattle 7.
Missions 4, Sacramento 3.
Hollywood 3, Oakland 1.
Portland 7, Los Angeles 2.

### International League

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Newark | 27 | 17 | .614 |
| Toronto | 28 | 18 | .609 |
| Rochester | 27 | 20 | .574 |
| Baltimore | 27 | 20 | .574 |
| Montreal | 20 | 26 | .435 |
| Albany | 20 | 24 | .455 |
| Jersey City | 17 | 27 | .386 |
| Buffalo | 16 | 30 | .348 |

**Results June 1**

Buffalo 21, Rochester 8.
Toronto 8, Montreal 4.
Albany 6, Jersey City 4.

## *Archery Notes*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Newton Center, Mass., June 2

ONE of the activities of the National Archery Association of the United States in which college girls are especially interested is the annual women's intercollegiate telegraphic archery tournament. This year the fourth annual tournament was held the week beginning May 14. All colleges having women undergraduates were invited to enter teams in this contest, each team to consist of eight archers.

The round scheduled to be shot was a single Columbia round and the teams from different colleges were to shoot this round on their own grounds any day during the week of May 14.

The team totals, made by adding the individual scores for each team, were telegraphed by the colleges to N. A. A. A. headquarters, 77 Franklin Street, Boston, on May 22, and the official score sheets in which the individual scores of the team members had been recorded were mailed the same day.

The team from Phoenix Junior College, Phoenix, Ariz., took first place with a total of 3471-3221 and a team from the University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz., took second with a score of 514-3124.

The highest two individual scores were made by girls from the University of Arizona, Martha Yount turning in a card of 68-548 and Ethel Fisher a card of 69-513. Miss Yount's score of 68-548 is better than the N. A. A. official record, which is 72-530, made by Dorothy Duggan of Greenwich, Conn., at the annual N. A. A. tournament in 1931.

The National Archery Association awards a gold pin to each contestant who made a score of 400 or over and a silver pin to each contestant who made a score between 325 and 399.

Of the 430 girls who competed 30 had scores of over 400 and so won gold pins, and 47 had scores between 325 and 399 and were awarded silver pins.

The team scores sent in by the competing teams are as follows:

| | Hits | Score |
|---|---|---|
| Phoenix Junior College, Phoenix, Ariz. (1st Team) | 547 | 3221 |
| University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz. | 514 | 3124 |
| Los Angeles Junior College, Los Angeles, Calif. (1st Team) | 532 | 3102 |
| University of California at Los Angeles, Calif. (1st Team) | 514 | 2872 |
| University of California, Berkeley, Calif. (1st Team) | 513 | 2815 |
| Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind. | 517 | 2703 |
| Berea College, Berea, Ky. | 461 | 2501 |
| Mills College, Mills College, Calif. | 486 | 2504 |
| Oregon State College, Corvallis, Ore. (1st Team) | 474 | 2410 |
| Randolph-Macon Women's College, Lynchburg, Va. | 477 | 2397 |
| Phoenix Junior College, Phoenix, Ariz. (2d Team) | 464 | 2390 |
| Alabama College, Montevallo, Ala. | 477 | 2369 |
| St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y. | 437 | 2389 |
| Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif. | 436 | 2192 |
| University of California at Los Angeles, Calif. (2d Team) | 453 | 2173 |
| University of California, Berkeley, Calif. (2d Team) | 444 | 2168 |
| Denison University, Granville, Ohio | 430 | 2090 |
| University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. (1st Team) | 406 | 2022 |
| University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah | 427 | 2015 |
| Simmons College, Boston (1st Team) | 423 | 1981 |
| Wichita University, Wichita, Kan. | 420 | 1936 |
| Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio | 406 | 1892 |
| William Smith College, Geneva, N. Y. | 390 | 1888 |
| Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Penna. | 382 | 1848 |
| Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass. | 385 | 1821 |
| Smith College, Northampton, Mass. | 384 | 1820 |
| Phoenix Junior College, Phoenix, Ariz. (3d Team) | 399 | 1803 |
| Los Angeles Junior College, Los Angeles, Calif. (2d team) | 391 | 1795 |
| Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. | 368 | 1750 |
| Bates College, Lewiston, Me. | 322 | 1692 |
| Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. | 385 | 1689 |
| University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore. | 343 | 1617 |
| Texas State College for Women, Denton, Texas | 352 | 1602 |
| Mississippi State College for Women, Columbus, Miss. | 356 | 1598 |
| Northern Illinois State Teachers College, De Kalb, Ill. | 329 | 1555 |
| Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass. | 341 | 1525 |
| University of California at Los Angeles, Calif. (3d team) | 362 | 1500 |
| University of Montana, Missoula, Mont. | 325 | 1489 |
| Denison University, Granville, Ohio (2d team) | 340 | 1468 |
| Pembroke College, Providence, R. I. | 282 | 1432 |
| Jackson College, Medford, Mass. | 322 | 1418 |
| Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich. | 321 | 1304 |
| Washington State College, Pullman, Wash. | 312 | 1374 |
| University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. (2d team) | 314 | 1370 |
| Connecticut State College, Storrs, Conn. | 296 | 1344 |
| Simmons College, Boston, Mass. (2d team) | 312 | 1282 |
| Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. | 303 | 1221 |
| Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo. | 278 | 1220 |
| Oregon State College, Corvallis, Ore. (2d team) | 261 | 1207 |
| Smith College, Northampton, Mass. (2d team) | 274 | 1178 |
| Duke University, Durham, N. C. | 273 | 1137 |
| Wells College, Aurora, N. Y. | 245 | 1013 |
| University of Georgia, Athens, Ga. | | 976 |
| University of South Dakota, Vermillion, S. D. | 236 | 918 |
| Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. | 139 | 557 |

**Gold Pin Winners**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Martha Yount, University of Ariz. | 68 | 548 |
| Ethel Fisher, University of Ariz. | 69 | 513 |
| Laura Ladlow, Phoenix Junior College, Phoenix, Ariz. | 70 | 468 |
| Geraldine Carrol, Phoenix Junior College, Phoenix, Ariz. | 72 | 462 |
| Mavoureen Reeve, Indiana Univ. | 72 | 460 |
| Ruth McMillan, Los Angeles Junior College | 69 | 449 |
| Mary Berry, Los Angeles Junior College | 72 | 446 |
| Kathleen B. Thorbwin, Stanford | 70 | 446 |
| Alisa G. Campbell, Connecticut State College | 71 | 435 |
| Muriel Gaither, Indiana Univ. | 70 | 430 |
| Betty Gene Hunt, University of California at Los Angeles | 70 | 428 |
| Esta Taylor, Phoenix Junior Col. | 70 | 426 |
| Anita I. Euler, University of California at Berkeley | 69 | 415 |
| Ellen I. Beck, University of California at Berkeley | 69 | 413 |
| Lois Stevenson, Phoenix Junior College | 70 | 410 |
| Helen Appleford, Los Angeles Junior College | 67 | 405 |
| Viola Cook, Bena College | 68 | 404 |
| Helene Runnion, Bena College | 65 | 403 |
| Leila G. Cram, Randolph-Macon Women's College | 67 | 401 |
| Irene Pennington, Bena College | 64 | 400 |

### Intercollegiate Polo Schedule

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—Yale University will open the defense of its national intercollegiate polo championship against Princeton at the Westchester Country Club, June 10, according to the draw made yesterday by Frank S. O'Reilly, treasurer of the organization. Two games will be played June 14. Harvard will meet West Point and the Pennsylvania Military College four will play the winner of the Yale-Princeton game. The final game will be played June 17. The revised handicaps will be announced June 17 by O'Reilly.

### American Association

| | Won | Lost | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Columbus | 23 | 14 | .622 |
| Minneapolis | 23 | 16 | .590 |
| St. Paul | 23 | 19 | .537 |
| Milwaukee | 20 | 18 | .526 |
| Indianapolis | 19 | 17 | .528 |
| Louisville | 18 | 22 | .400 |
| Toledo | 17 | 23 | .425 |
| Kansas City | 16 | 29 | .356 |

**Results June 1**

Columbus 4, Louisville 3.
Indianapolis 6, Toledo 4.

### Southern Association

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Memphis | 31 | 18 | .633 |
| New Orleans | 32 | 19 | .627 |
| Nashville | 28 | 23 | .560 |
| Birmingham | 28 | 23 | .549 |
| Chattanooga | 22 | 26 | .458 |
| Atlanta | 22 | 26 | .458 |
| Knoxville | 18 | 31 | .367 |
| Little Rock | 16 | 33 | .327 |

**Result June 1**

Knoxville 6, Memphis 3.

### Foote Defeats Playfair

Arthur Foote 3d '33, Harvard varsity two-miler, defeated Robert S. Playfair, Harvard freshman two-miler, in a special race for the right to compete on the Harvard-Yale track and field team against Oxford-Cambridge in the Harvard Stadium, July 8. The race was held on a slow, wet track and Foote just managed to defeat the freshman by a close margin in 9m. 58s. which was considered very good under prevailing conditions.

# Mme. R. Mathieu Advances to The Round of Four

## Defeats Mrs. Fearnley-Whittingstall in 30 Minutes—Crawford Wins

AUTEUIL, France, June 2 (AP)—Mme. René Mathieu, first ranking woman tennis player of France, today continued her brilliant stroking in the French hard-court tennis championships to defeat Mrs. Eileen Fearnley-Whittingstall of England, 6—2, 6—0 and go to the semifinal of women's singles.

It required just 30 minutes for Mme. Mathieu, who won the doubles title with Elizabeth M. Ryan last week, to crush the third ranking English girl. She will meet the winner of the match between Helen H. Jacobs, the United States champion, and Mlle. J. Goldschmidt of France, in the semifinal.

Jack C. Crawford, champion of Australia, advanced to the semifinal of men's singles with a 6—3, 6—3, 6—4 victory over left-handed Christian Boussus, third ranking French player, who put out the only American, Francis X. Shields, in the fourth round.

He will meet the winner of the match between Fred J. Perry of England and Jiro Sato of Japan in the semifinal.

Henri Cochet, the defending champion in the men's singles, was in excellent form as he entered the semifinal with a straight set defeat of Roderich Menzel of Czechoslovakia, 7—5, 6—4, 6—1.

Jiro Sato, former Japanese champion, defeated C. J. J. Robbins, South African titleholder, 6—1, 7—5, 4—6, 3—6, 6—1 to enter the quarterfinals.

Margaret C. Scriven, twelfth ranking English girl, defeated Mme. Henrotin, France, 6—2, 8—6 to enter the quarterfinal of women's singles.

## Touring Cricketers Score 257 in Second

WORCESTER, Eng., June 2 (Canadian Press)—The touring West Indians ended the second innings of their cricket game against Worcestershire yesterday with a score of 257 runs. They tallied 239 in the first innings, against 215 for the home team.

The best score for the visitors was made by Ben Sealy, who registered 103 before he was bowled and caught by Martin.

**Worcestershire**

First Innings

| | |
|---|---|
| Jewell, run out | 3 |
| Gibbons, c Christiani; b Achong | 61 |
| Pataudi, c Sealy; b Da Costa | 5 |
| Nichols, c Christiani; b Da Costa | 2 |
| Bull, b Da Costa | 3 |
| Martin, c Merry; b Valentine | 11 |
| Howard, lbw, Griffith | 68 |
| Brook, b Griffith | 10 |
| White, run out | 23 |
| Jackson, not out | 4 |
| Extras | 9 |
| Total | 215 |

Bowling analysis—Griffith two for 49, Valentine two for 55, Da Costa three for 32, Martin none for 33, Achong one for 37.

**West Indies**

First Innings, 239
Second Innings

| | |
|---|---|
| Roach, b White | 7 |
| Hoad, lbw, White | 11 |
| Wiles, c Martin; b Jackson | 1 |
| Martin, c Brook; b Howarth | 7 |
| Da Costa, b Jackson | 9 |
| Merry, at Qualfe; b Howarth | 18 |
| Valentine, c Martin; b Jackson | 36 |
| Sealy, c and b Martin | 103 |
| Christiani, b White | 25 |
| Griffith, c Brook; b Martin | 24 |
| Achong, not out | 4 |
| Extras | 12 |
| Total | 257 |

Bowling analysis—White three for 61, Jackson three for 62, Martin two for 32, Howarth two for 50, Brook none for 40.

## Varzi, Italian Racer, Wins by Split Second

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

BERLIN—Achille Varzi, Italian racing motorist who recently won the Monaco Grand Prix and the Tripoli Grand Prix, added to his already great fame here, May 21, by taking first place in the "unlimited" class of a big international contest at the Avus track. The favorite, M. Nuvolari—a compatriot of Varzi—was third, and Count Czaykowski second. The course was 294 kilometers in length and Varzi's Bugatti car covered it in 1h. 25m. 23 2-5s., which represents an average speed of 206.9 kilometers per hour. Czaykowski, also at the wheel of a Bugatti, was only a fraction of a second slower—1h. 25m. 24 2-5s.

Races for cars up to 1500 c. c. and "baby" cars went to Pierre Veyron, France, and G. F. Horton, Great Britain, respectively. E. G. Burgaller, Germany, was second to Veyron, with Earl Howe, Great Britain — winner last year — third, while Horton's closest rival was J. D. Barnes.

As may be imagined from the fact that there was a split second between their times, Varzi and Czaykowski waged a terrific duel in the big event.

### Cambridge Sculling Record

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CAMBRIDGE, Eng.—A remarkable triple success in sculling was achieved here when the Pembroke College pair (J. H. T. Wilson, of Shrewsbury School, and N. J. Bradley, Monkton Combe) won the Lowe Double Sculls. In the final race they beat St. John's (J. H. Faulkner, Shrewsbury; and F. M. Symonds, Bedford) by 7s. in the record time of 7m. 17s. Thus Wilson and Bradley became the first pair to win in succession the Fairbairn Pairs, the Magdalene Pairs and the Lowe Pairs races here. Bradley is a member of a well-known rowing family, and he followed the example of his two elderly brothers in winning the Bushe-Fox Sculls for Freshmen. Wilson, who is in his first year, was given a trial in the University crew last term.

### Michigan Names Ellerby

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 2—Harold T. Ellerby Jr. '34, has been elected captain of the University of Michigan track team for next year. He is a middle-distance runner and placed fourth in the 440-yard dash in the Big Ten championships this spring.

### Iowa Elects Schultehenrich

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

IOWA CITY, Iowa, June 2—Herman J. Schultehenrich '34 second baseman, was elected captain of the University of Iowa baseball team for 1934 here yesterday. Schultehenrich batted for .281 and made three errors in 18 games during the season. He is from St. Louis, Mo.

### Colgate Elects Zimmerman

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HAMILTON, N. Y., June 2—Kent A. Zimmerman '34 of Grosse Point, Mich., has been elected captain of the Colgate University golf team for next year.

## Kansas Prison Fugitives Rob Bank in Oklahoma

CHELSEA, Okla., June 2 (AP)—Scarred by more bullets and a bank robbery, the trails of 11 Kansas prison fugitives twisted anew today through the Oklahoma-Arkansas hill and mountain country, but the two escaped Oklahoma convicts were back again behind bars.

The reckless fugitives who broke from the Kansas State penitentiary at Lansing during a Memorial Day baseball game are blamed for killing a Chetopa, Kan., officer; have stolen and commandeered numerous motor cars; held a half dozen men and women as temporary hostages; engaged in running gunfights with manhunters and climaxed their contempt for the law late yesterday with the $2100 robbery of a Chelsea bank.

## Ohio Man's Dollar Bill Rug Attracts Much Interest Although Paying None

AKRON, Ohio, June 2 (AP)—Mr. Seidon Lord's "dollar bill rug" has come home. In fact, Mr. Lord has disclosed, he got it back more than a year ago, but he hasn't been in any hurry to tell about it.

It's a three-by-six-foot woven copy of a dollar bill, and for more than eight years it was in the hands of the Federal Government because it looked a little too much like a $39.05 "counterfeit" of the Government's promise to pay $1.

Back in November, 1923, Mr Lord, a rug buyer for a local department store, had the rug made and exhibited in a store window. One day while he was out to lunch, Mr. Morris Manasse of the United States secret service came along and carried it off to Cleveland.

The puzzled owner wrote to Mr. William Harper, head of the secret service division in Cleveland, about it. Mr. Harper replied that the rug's existence violated Section 150 of the United States penal code.

Section 150, Mr. Lord discovered, is one aimed at counterfeiters. In vain Mr. Lord protested that since the rug cost him $39.05 he scarcely could be expected to put it into circulation as a one dollar bill. Besides, he mantained, it was too large to fool anyone.

Finally he interested Mr. Martin L. Davey, then congressman, in the case. Mr. Davey learned the rug had been shipped to Washington and prevailed upon Mr. W. H. Moran, chief of the United States Secret Service, to return it to the owner. It was sent back to Cleveland and was to have been handed over to Mr. Lord there on Jan. 25, 1924.

On that date there was a big blizzard and Mr. Lord didn't get to Cleveland. When he did show up to claim his rug, Mr. A. E. Bernstein, Federal District Attorney, informed him the "dollar bill rug" had been sent back to Washington.

The years rolled by. One day Mr. Lord appealed to Mr. Francis Seiberling, then congressman, for aid, and once again the Government was prevailed upon to return the rug.

On March 19, 1932, eight years four months and two days after it was confiscated, Mr. Lord once more was in possession of his "dollar bill rug," but until today he kept very quiet about it all.


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SINGLE—TUB BATH . . . . . $2.50-$3.00

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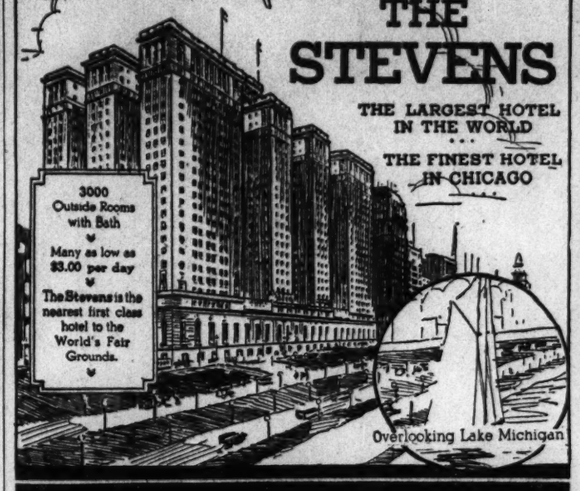

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500 Rooms 500 Baths
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*(Excellent Cuisine)*

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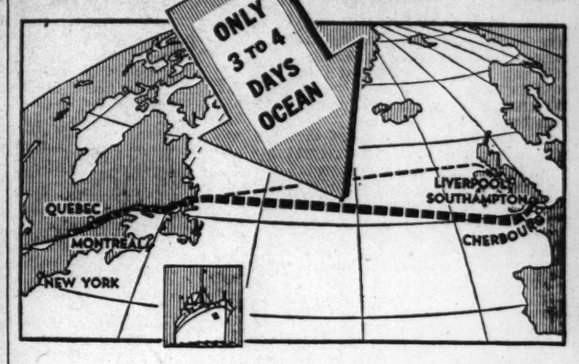


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DELIGHTFUL ROOMS from $3.50 with bath
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Summer rates from June 1st to November 1st.
Room with bath, $2.50 per day and up
Room, bath detached, $2 per day
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*Absolutely Fireproof* *All Rooms With Bath*

Single: $2.50 to $3.00. Double: $3.50 and $4.00. Beautiful Coffee Shop and Dining Room. Garage adjoins.

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**The QUINAULT**
*Finest Resort Hotel in the Northwest*
On Olympic Highway Loop

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Tuesday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

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1100 SUNNY OUTSIDE ROOMS—800 of them with private bath—luxuriously furnished—deep soft beds—running ice water.

ROOMS with bath $2.50 and Up
ROOMS without bath $1.00 and Up

EXCELLENT MEALS MODERATE PRICES

Our Annex especially caters to women traveling alone. Private Auto Entrance to Hotel Lobby. Free Auto Buses meet all trains.

# Financial: Market Quotations

## Stocks Spring Upward at High Rate of Speed

### Substantial Gains Over Wide Front — Large Blocks Are Traded

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—After some hesitancy in early trading, the stock market sprang forward today at a rate of speed unequaled thus far this year, and gains of 1 to 3 or more points were recorded over a wide front.

Commodities generally joined the rally, although at a more restricted pace. Wheat, corn, cotton and sugar advanced moderately, and secondary bonds generally followed stocks on the upward rush.

Various low-priced issues were taken in hand in the first hour while pivotal issues were inclined to hold to a narrow range. Around noon, however, the leaders drew followings, and blocks of 1000 to 10,000 shares appeared on the tape.

Utilities generally gave the best performance.

Strength in utilities spread to mining and other industrial groups. Numerous low priced issues were given a whirl.

Homestake Mining soared 20 points while Allied Chemical gained more than 8. General advances of 1 to 3 or more points included United States Steel, General Motors, Consolidated Gas, du Pont, Alaska Juneau, Western Union, International Telephone, Montgomery Ward, Dome and American and Foreign Power.

American Telephone sold up to 121½ before the close.

The turnover approximated 6,800,000 shares.

### Tax Proposal

The share market apparently paid no attention to the proposal made to the Senate Finance Committee to place a temporary tax of one-tenth of 1 per cent on the par value of corporate stock. It was estimated that this tax would bring in around $80,000,000 and obviate the necessity of increasing normal income rates.

Of principal interest to the financial district was the continuance of trade and industrial improvement, and opinions expressed by some economic observers that the customary summer dullness might not appear this year. That the business improvement had swung into the ultimate consumption area was indicated by the weekly trade reviews which reported some large department stores already were showing a volume fully 10 per cent ahead of last year.

Despite the strong upward trend of stocks, some brokers were hanging out mild storm signals in the form of warnings that the market was in an overbought condition, and that a substantial corrective setback was needed to improve its internal position.

### Bonds Rise Sharply

The watchword of progress again ruled the bond market today, as active groups, with few exceptions, pushed to new high levels under a fairly large turnover.

Industrial bonds of various classifications continued to attract buying interests which was stimulated heavily by the smart advances in common stocks. Rails participated in the movement and utility loans also had a good following.

United States Governments were not particularly responsive to the disclosure of addition purchases by the Federal Reserve System, although they were generally firm. Japanese issues again were strong features of an otherwise irregular foreign list.

The principal gainers in the industrial group were Gulf States Steel 5½'s, United States Rubber 5's, Chile Copper 5's, Armour & Co. 4½'s, Shell Union Oil 5's and Sinclair Oil 6½'s.

Among the rails, the sharpest advances were recorded in Erie 5s, New York Central 5s, and some of the bonds of the Pennsylvania, Allegheny Corporation, Baltimore & Ohio, Milwaukee and Chesapeake & Ohio.

Utilities moved foward on a wide front with the communications issues leading. Improvement running from 1 to 4 points was established in some of the obligations of postal Telegraph, International Telephone, Columbia Gas & Electric and American & Foreign Power.

## First National Stores Earns $4.78 on Common

First National Stores, Inc., reports for the year ended April 1, 1933, net profit of $4,220,099 after taxes, depreciation, etc., equal after preferred dividends to $4.78 a share on 812,299 common shares outstanding, excluding treasury stock. This compares with net of $4,825,611 for the year ended April 2, 1932, equal after preferred dividends to $5.52 on 811,799 common shares then outstanding.

For the quarter ended April 1, 1933, net income after charges was $971,905, equal after preferred dividends to $1.09 a common share. In the final quarter of the year previous net income after charges was $1,196,112, equal after preferred dividends to $1.39 a common share.

### Reichsbank's Statement

BERLIN, June 2—Condensed statement of condition of the Reichsbank in marks (000 omitted) compares as follows:

| | May 31, '33 | May 23, '33 |
|---|---|---|
| Gold | 372,300 | 372,300 |
| Of which held abroad | 21,600 | 16,900 |
| For cur reserves | 77,000 | 86,500 |
| Other bills of exch. and checks | 3,078,400 | 2,842,300 |
| Advances | 165,700 | 63,600 |
| Circulation | 3,468,800 | 3,245,600 |
| Reserve ratio | 13.0% | 14.1% |
| Bank rate | 4% | 4% |

### Women's Wear Wool Goods

NEW YORK June 2—Advance business on women's wear wool goods is the heaviest in four years despite the fact that forward buying is restricted chiefly to jobbers and a few of the more important garment manufacturers according to the New York Wool Top Exchange Service. Several mills opened their lines only to close their books several days later, having accepted all of the business that they could handle for the next few months.

## 2:55 p. m. Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

| 1933 High | 1933 Low | Div. in $ | | Sales | High | Low | Last | June 2 | June 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | 13½ | 1.20 | Abraham & Str | 100 | 34½ | 33½ | 33½ | | |
| 10 | 3 | | Adams Express | 7000 | 10 | 9¼ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9½ |
| 65 | 39 | | Adams Exp pf | 10 | 64 | 64 | 64 | | |
| 18½ | 8 | | Adams Millis | 1500 | 17¼ | 17 | 17¼ | 17 | |
| 10⅜ | 5½ | | Addressograph | 1000 | 9¼ | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9⅛ |
| 7⅜ | 1¾ | | Advance Rumely | 1400 | 7 | 7 | 7 | | 6⅞ |
| 11⅜ | 7½ | 1.20 | Affiliated Prod | 4300 | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9¼ |
| 82 | 47½ | 3 | Air Reduction | 2400 | 83 | 80¾ | 83 | 79½ | |
| 4 | ½ | | Airway Elec App | 100 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3¼ |
| 20 | 11½ | .80 | Alaska-Juneau | 18000 | 20 | 17½ | 19½ | 18¼ | |
| 3½ | ⅞ | | Alleghany Corp | 100000 | 3⅞ | 3½ | 3⅞ | 3½ | |
| 6⅞ | 1 | | Allegh pf ww xxx | 5000 | 7⅝ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 6¾ | |
| 5½ | 1¾ | | Alleghany pf xw | 800 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 5½ |
| 111½ | 70⅝ | 6 | Allied Chem | 18000 | 111⅜ | 103 | 111½ | 102¼ | |
| 121⅛ | 115 | 7 | Allied Chem pf | 1200 | 118 | 118⅛ | 118 | 115 | |
| 17⅜ | 6 | | Allis Chalmers | 7000 | 17¼ | 17 | 17¼ | 17 | |
| 16½ | 5¾ | | Alpha Port Cem | 200 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15⅝ | 15½ | |
| 5½ | ⅝ | | Amal Leather | 1200 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3⅞ | |
| 25½ | 5 | | Amal Leather pf | 400 | 26 | 25 | 26 | 23¼ | |
| 39½ | 18½ | 2 | Amerada | 5000 | 42¾ | 38¾ | 38⅝ | 38¾ | |
| 6¼ | 2 | | Am Ag Ch Conn | 100 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 4 | |
| 21½ | 10½ | | Am Ag Ch C pf | 100 | 20 | 20 | 20 | | |
| 20¼ | 7¼ | | Am Ag Ch Del | 2500 | 20¾ | 19⅞ | 20¼ | 20 | |
| 23⅜ | 8 | | Am Bank Note | 2400 | 23⅜ | 22 | 22 | 22 | |
| 5⅞ | 1 | | Am Beet Sugar | 1900 | 5¾ | 5¼ | 5½ | 5 | |
| 42⅜ | 23¼ | | Am Beet Sug pf | 10 | 38½ | 35½ | 35½ | | |
| 37⅜ | 9¼ | .60 | Am Brake S&F | 2000 | 27½ | 27 | 27½ | 27¼ | |
| 93¾ | 49½ | 4 | Am Can | 40000 | 93⅞ | 90¼ | 92¼ | 91⅜ | |
| 35¼ | 6⅛ | | Am Car & Fdry | 10000 | 23¼ | 21¼ | 23⅛ | 20¾ | |
| 35 | 15 | | Am Car & F pf | 600 | 41¾ | 41 | 41 | 40 | |
| 46½ | 34 | 3† | Am Chicle | 4200 | 47 | 44 | 46½ | 43 | |
| 4¾ | 2 | | Am Colortype | 900 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| 35¾ | 13 | | Am Com Alcohol | 20000 | 32¾ | 32 | 32 | 31⅜ | |
| 5¼ | 1 | | Am Encaustic T | 2600 | 4¼ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | |
| 13⅜ | 3⅞ | | Am & For Pow | 50000 | 14¼ | 13¼ | 14⅛ | 13 | |
| 24 | 7¼ | | Am & For Pow pf | 1000 | 26⅝ | 24¼ | 26⅝ | 24 | |
| 20 | 6¼ | | Am & For Pow 6 | 2500 | 20¾ | 18½ | 20⅜ | 18¼ | |
| 16¾ | 4⅜ | | Am & For Pw 2pf | 600 | 18¾ | 16⅛ | 18 | 15¾ | |
| 11¼ | 4¾ | 1 | Am Hawaiian | 800 | 11¼ | 11 | 11 | 11¼ | |
| 15½ | 2½ | | Am Hide & L | 5100 | 14⅜ | 14½ | 14⅜ | 14½ | |
| 43⅜ | 13½ | | Am Hide & L pf | 4500 | 43½ | 42¼ | 43½ | 42⅞ | |
| 13¼ | 3⅜ | | Am Ice | 8000 | 12½ | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | |
| 11⅜ | 4¼ | | Am International | 15000 | 12 | 11¼ | 12 | 11¼ | |
| 1⅛ | ⅛ | | Am La France | 12000 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 19⅝ | 5⅞ | | Am Locomotive | 7000 | 21⅜ | 19⅜ | 21 | 19¼ | |
| 43½ | 17⅜ | | Am Loco pf | 4000 | 50½ | 46 | 50½ | 45 | |
| 5⅞ | 1 | | Am Mach & Met | 5000 | 6 | 5¾ | 6 | ⅝ | |
| 5 | ¾ | | Am Mach & M ct | 1500 | 5¼ | 4½ | 5¼ | 5 | |
| 21⅞ | 3½ | | Am Metal | 30000 | 20½ | 20 | 20½ | 20¼ | |
| 65 | 60 | | Am Metal 6% | 400 | 65¾ | 65¾ | 65¾ | 62 | |
| 11¾ | 4 | | Am Power & Lt | 16500 | 11¾ | 9⅝ | 11½ | 9½ | |
| 27¼ | 9⅞ | 1½ | Am P&L 6% pf | 1100 | 28 | 27 | 28 | 24 | |
| 24 | 9 | 1¼ | Am P&L 5% pf | 2200 | 24 | 21½ | 24 | 21 | |
| 13¼ | 12½ | | Am Radiator | 46000 | 13¾ | 12⅞ | 13¼ | 12⅝ | |
| 19⅞ | 5¾ | | Am Rolling Mill | 55000 | 19⅞ | 19¼ | 19½ | 19⅛ | |
| 33 | 20½ | 3 | Am Safety Razor | 500 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | |
| ⅞ | ¼ | | Am Ship & Com | 2400 | ⅞ | ¾ | ⅞ | ⅝ | |
| 36¾ | 33¼ | | Am Smelt & Ref | 51000 | 35½ | 35 | 35 | 35¾ | |
| 16¾ | 4⅝ | | Am Steel Fdries | 11000 | 18¼ | 17 | 18 | 17⅜ | |
| 45½ | 30 | 2½† | Am Stores | 1000 | 45⅞ | 45⅜ | 45⅞ | 43½ | |
| 62 | 21½ | 2 | Am Sugar Ref | 3200 | 62 | 59¾ | 60½ | 60¼ | |
| 120⅛ | 86½ | 9 | Am Tel & Tel | 31000 | 121½ | 117⅜ | 121½ | 117⅜ | |
| 19¼ | 4⅜ | | Am Type Fndrs | 1000 | 17⅞ | 17½ | 17⅞ | | |
| 27⅜ | 10⅞ | 1 | Am Wat W & E | 10000 | 29½ | 27¾ | 29⅜ | 27⅜ | |
| 23¾ | 9½ | 1 | Am WW&E ct | 5800 | 25 | ⅞24½ | 25½ | 23⅜ | |
| 69 | 35 | 6 | Am Wat 1pf | 500 | 70 | 69 | 70 | 65 | |
| 12⅜ | 3½ | | Am Woolen | 14000 | 12½ | 11⅜ | 11 | ⅞11⅜ | |
| 46½ | 22⅝ | | Am Woolen pf | 3500 | 47⅞ | 46⅜ | 47 | 41⅝ | 5¾ |
| 8⅞ | 2¼ | | Am Zinc Lead&S | 10000 | 9⅛ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 9 | |
| 4½ | 20 | | Am Zinc L&S pf | 100 | 51 | 50½ | 50½ | | |
| 18 | 5 | | Anaconda Cop | 200000 | 18⅝ | 18 | 18¼ | 18⅛ | |
| 24⅜ | 8⅛ | .60 | Anchor Cap | 3000 | 23¾ | 22 | 22¼ | 22⅛ | |
| 14¼ | 2⅝ | | Andes Copper | 500 | 14¼ | 14 | 14 | 12½ | |
| 26¼ | 9¾ | 1 | Archer Daniels | 6000 | 26¾ | 24½ | 26¾ | 24⅛ | |
| 77 | 41 | 7 | Armour Del pf | 1200 | 80 | 78 | 80 | 77 | |
| 6⅞ | 1½ | | Armour Ill A | 50000 | 7 | 6⅝ | 6⅞ | 6 | |
| 4 | ¾ | | Armour Ill B | 15000 | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | 3⅛ | 3⅜ |
| 38½ | 7 | | Armour Ill pf | 25000 | 54 | 42 | 53⅜ | 37½ | |
| 4½ | 1⅜ | | Arnold Constable | 1500 | 4⅜ | 3¾ | 4⅜ | | |
| 6 | 2 | | Artloom Corp | 20 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5¼ | |
| 3⅝ | ¾ | | Asso Apparel Ind | 900 | 3⅝ | 2¾ | 3⅝ | | |
| 13⅞ | 3½ | | Asso Dry Goods | 5000 | 14¼ | 13½ | 14¼ | 13½ | |
| 53 | 18 | | Asso Dry G 1pf | 200 | 52 | 52 | 52 | | |
| 70 | 34⅝ | | Atchison T&SF | 30000 | 68¼ | 67⅞ | 68½ | 67⅛ | |
| 79 | 50 | 5 | Atchison pf | 1200 | 78½ | 78 | 78½ | 77½ | |
| 48 | 16½ | | Atl Coast Line | 6400 | 48½ | 46¾ | 46¾ | 47 | |
| 19¾ | 4½ | | Atl Gulf&WI pf | 500 | 20 | 19¾ | 19 | | |
| 25 | 12⅜ | 1 | Atl Refining | 22000 | 26⅞ | 26⅛ | 26½ | 26 | |
| 21⅝ | 9 | | Atlas Powder | 2600 | 23 | 21⅜ | 22 | 21½ | |
| 6⅜ | 1⅛ | | Atlas Tack | 1500 | 7¼ | 7 | 7⅛ | 7 | |
| 63¾ | 31¼ | 2 | Auburn Auto | 30000 | 67⅝ | 62⅜ | 67⅜ | 62½ | |
| 12⅛ | 5½ | | Aviation Corp Del | 35000 | 12¾ | 12¼ | 12½ | 12¼ | |

—B—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9⅜ | 3½ | | Baldwin Loco | 17700 | 10⅛ | 8¾ | 10⅛ | 8⅝ | |
| 22⅜ | 9½ | | Baldwin Loco pf | 700 | 33 | 30¾ | 32 | 30¾ | |
| 22½ | 8¼ | | Balt & Ohio | 41700 | 22½ | 21⅞ | 22¼ | 21½ | |
| 29½ | 9½ | | Balt & Ohio pf | 4200 | 28⅞ | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28 | |
| 35 | 20 | 2 | Bangor & Aroos | 200 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | |
| 9¼ | 3 | | Barnsdall A | 69500 | 9¼ | 8⅞ | 9⅛ | 8⅞ | |
| 21½ | 7 | | Beatrice Cream | 2700 | 21⅜ | 20½ | 21 | 20⅝ | |
| 64 | 45 | 3 | Beech-Nut Pack | 300 | 61 | 60½ | 61 | | |
| 7¼ | 3½ | | Belding Hem | 2400 | 6⅞ | 6½ | 6⅞ | 6⅛ | |
| 75⅛ | 62¼ | 4.09 | Belg Nat Rys pf | 100 | 75⅛ | 75½ | 75½ | 74 | |
| 17⅜ | 6⅝ | | Bendix Aviation | 26300 | 17¼ | 16⅝ | 17 | 16⅝ | |
| 23¾ | 9 | | Best & Co | 700 | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | 22½ | |
| 29⅜ | 10⅛ | | Bethlehem Steel | 25200 | 29¾ | 27¾ | 29 | 27⅞ | |
| 66⅞ | 25¼ | | Beth Steel pf | 1700 | 69¾ | 67 | 69½ | 66¼ | |
| 19 | 6⅛ | | Bigelow Sanford | 30 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | 18 | |
| 14⅜ | 3½ | | Blaw Knox | 1400 | 14⅜ | 13½ | 13⅝ | 13⅜ | |
| 16½ | 6⅜ | | Bloomingdale | 50 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | |
| 39⅞ | 9½ | 1 | Bohn Alum & Br | 7100 | 37 | 35 | 36 | 37¼ | |
| 68 | 52 | 5 | Bon Ami A | 100 | 68 | 68 | 68 | | |
| 35⅜ | 18 | 1.60 | Borden | 8300 | 34⅜ | 33⅜ | 34¼ | 33½ | |
| 16⅛ | 5½ | | Borg Warner | 10700 | 16¼ | 15¾ | 16 | 15¾ | |
| 18¼ | 6 | | Boston & Maine | 100 | 18¼ | 17¾ | 17⅞ | 18 | |
| 3¾ | ¼ | | Botany Mills A pf | 300 | 2½ | 2¼ | 2¼ | | |
| 12½ | 2⅝ | | Briggs Mfg | 21300 | 11⅞ | 11⅛ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | |
| 14 | 7¼ | 1 | Briggs & Strat | 200 | 14 | 14 | 14 | | |
| 37½ | 21¾ | | Brooklyn Man T | 8100 | 37⅝ | 36⅛ | 37⅝ | 35¾ | |
| 82 | 64 | 6 | Brooklyn M T pf | 200 | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ | | |
| 82 | 63½ | 5 | Brooklyn Un Gas | 1200 | 78¾ | 77 | 77 | 76¾ | |
| 11¾ | 1¾ | | Brunswic: Balke | 300 | 10½ | 10 | 10½ | 10 | |
| 2 | ½ | | Bruns Terminal | 1200 | 2 | 1¾ | 2 | 1¾ | |
| 9½ | 2 | | Bucyrus Erie | 2100 | 8⅝ | 8 | 8¼ | 8¼ | |
| 14½ | 3 | | Bucyrus E cv pf | 3100 | 12⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅞ | 12½ | |
| 3½ | ¾ | | Budd Mfg | 42700 | 3⅜ | 3¼ | 3½ | 3⅜ | |
| 10⅝ | 3 | | Budd Wheel | 6800 | 5¼ | 4⅞ | 5⅛ | 5 | |
| 5¼ | 1 | | Budd Wheel pf | 1800 | 9⅝ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9⅛ | |
| 10⅜ | 2½ | | Bullard | 1800 | 9⅝ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9⅛ | |
| 4½ | ⅞ | | Bulova Watch | 200 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 2⅞ | ⅞ | | Burns Bros A cts | 100 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 1 | |
| 11½ | 1¾ | | Burns Bros B | 120 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 10⅜ | |
| 18 | 6¾ | .40 | Burroughs Add | 40500 | 18 | 17¾ | 17⅞ | 17¾ | |
| 4⅜ | 1 | | Bush Terminal | 300 | 4⅜ | 4 | 4 | 3½ | |
| 23½ | 2 | | Bush T Bldgs pf | 90 | 15 | 13⅜ | 15 | 12 | |
| 4¼ | ½ | | Buttt Cop & Zinc | 21000 | 4¼ | 3⅜ | 3⅞ | 3⅜ | |
| 2⅞ | 1 | | Butte & Superior | 6900 | 2⅞ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 4½ | 1¼ | | Butterick | 100 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4 | |
| 24⅝ | 8½ | | Byers | 9200 | 24¼ | 23¼ | 23½ | 24¼ | |

—C—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25½ | 7¾ | | Calif Packing | 300 | 24⅜ | 24 | 24¼ | 23⅝ | |
| 1¾ | ¼ | | Calahan Z & L | 18000 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1⅝ | 1⅜ | |
| 11 | 2 | | Campbell W&C | 200 | 9½ | 9 | 9½ | 9 | |
| 9⅜ | 2 | | Calumet & Hecla | 39000 | 9⅜ | 8¾ | 9 | 9 | |
| 23 | 7½ | 1 | Canada Dry | 8200 | 22¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | 22 | |
| 16⅜ | 7½ | | Canadian Pacific | 104200 | 16½ | 15¾ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | |
| 31½ | 14 | 1 | Cannon Mills | 200 | 30½ | 29 | 29 | 30½ | |
| 9⅝ | 3½ | | Capital Admin | 100 | 9 | 9 | 9 | | |
| 76¼ | 30½ | | Case Thresh | 79200 | 76¾ | 73¾ | 76½ | 74¾ | |
| 77¼ | 41 | 4 | Case Thresh pf | 10 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 73½ | |
| 21⅝ | 5½ | | Caterpillar Trac | 12500 | 20⅞ | 20¼ | 20¾ | 20¼ | |
| 3¼ | ⅜ | | Celotex vtc | 100 | 2½ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2 | |
| 33 | 4¼ | | Celanese Corp | 18600 | 31 | 29½ | 30 | 28½ | |
| 4⅞ | 6 | | Celotex Co | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 7⅝ | 1½ | | Celotex Co pf | 10 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6⅝ | |
| 30¼ | 14 | 1½ | Central Aguirre | 3100 | 29¾ | 29 | 29¾ | 28½ | |
| 5 | 2 | | Century Ribbon | 100 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 24¾ | 5⅞ | | Cerro de Pasco | 19300 | 24¼ | 23 | 23⅝ | 23⅞ | |
| 4¾ | 1 | | Certain-Teed | 100 | 4⅞ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | |
| 20⅝ | 7½ | | Checker Cab Mfg | 100 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | | |
| 33½ | 14⅜ | 2 | Chesapeake Corp | 7500 | 34½ | 32⅜ | 34⅜ | 32½ | |
| 37⅝ | 24⅝ | 2½ | Ches & Ohio | 3100 | 39¼ | 37⅜ | 38¼ | 37 | |
| 2½ | ⅛ | | Chi & E Ill | 100 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | | |
| 3½ | ½ | | Chi & E Ill pf | 200 | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| 5¼ | 1⅜ | | Chi & Gt West | 6200 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5 | |
| 11 | 2½ | | Chi & Gt W pf | 7200 | 12⅜ | 10½ | 12⅜ | 10½ | |
| 4¼ | 1 | | Chi Mil & St P | 3100 | 4¼ | 4 | 4⅛ | 4 | |
| 6½ | 1½ | | Chi Mil & St P pf | 10500 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6⅜ | 6⅛ | |
| 10⅜ | 1¼ | | Chi & N'western | 29100 | 9¼ | 9 | 9 | 9¼ | |
| 16 | 2 | | Chi & N'west pf | 300 | 15½ | 15 | 15¼ | 15¼ | |
| 7½ | 2⅛ | | Chi Pneu Tool | 1900 | 7½ | 7 | 7⅛ | 7 | |
| 19¼ | 5½ | | Chi Pneu T pf | 100 | 18⅛ | 17¼ | 18⅛ | 17 | |
| 8 | 1 | Chi | S&P Mip&O pf | 10 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 1 | |
| 9¼ | 2 | | Chi Rock Isl & P | 19600 | 7⅝ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 7¾ | |
| 11⅜ | 2⅞ | | Chi RI&P 6% | 3200 | 9¼ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 9 | |
| 13¼ | 3½ | | Chi RI&P 7% | 2200 | 12 | 10½ | 10⅜ | 10½ | |
| 22⅜ | 6¼ | 1. | Chi Yellow Cab | 110 | 20 | 19 | 20 | 20½ | |
| 20⅞ | 5 | 1 | Chickasha Cot O | 200 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| 7½ | 2 | | Childs Company | 500 | 7⅞ | 6⅞ | 7⅞ | 6¾ | |
| 16½ | 6 | | Chile Copper | 20 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 15 | |
| 24½ | 7¾ | | Chrysler | 42600 | 24½ | 23¾ | 24⅛ | 23½ | |
| 18 | 7⅛ | 2 | City Ice & Fuel | 700 | 18 | 17⅞ | 18 | 18 | |
| 62½ | 45 | 6½ | City Ice & F pf | 20 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | |
| 1½ | ¼ | | City Stores | 1900 | 1½ | 1¼ | 1½ | 1⅛ | |
| 1½ | ⅛ | | City Stores ctfs | 3200 | 1½ | 1¼ | 1½ | 1¼ | |
| 100 | 90 | 7 | Cluett Pbdy pf | 30 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | |
| 22 | 7 | — | Colgate-Palm-P | 31300 | 22 | 20⅜ | 21½ | 20¼ | |
| 81 | 49 | 6 | Colg-Palm P pf | 100 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 79 | |
| 12⅞ | 3 | | Collins & Aikman | 2800 | 12⅞ | 11½ | 12⅜ | 11¼ | |
| 13⅞ | 4½ | | Colo Fuel & Ir | 9200 | 13⅞ | 13¼ | 13⅜ | 13¼ | |
| 26 | 15¼ | | Colo & Southern | 100 | 26 | 26 | 26 | | |
| 24½ | 10 | 4 | Colo & So 2pf | 50 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 23¼ | |
| 19½ | 9 | .80a | Columbia Gas | 35500 | 20¼ | 18⅝ | 20½ | 18⅜ | |
| 77¼ | 59 | 6 | Columbia G pf A | 300 | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ | 74 | |
| 17⅞ | 6⅝ | | Columbia Plc vtc | 2400 | 17⅜ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 17½ | |
| 58½ | 23½ | 2 | Columbian Carb | 8100 | 59¼ | 55 | 59¼ | 55 | |
| 13⅞ | 4 | | Comm Credit | 3100 | 14¼ | 11¾ | 14 | 12 | |
| 77¼ | 30 | 6½ | Comm Cred 1pf | 10 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 | |
| 30 | 16 | 3 | Comm Cred A | 200 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 29¾ | |
| 34½ | 18 | 2 | Comm Inv Tr | 4200 | 34⅜ | 33¼ | 33¼ | 33¼ | |
| 97⅛ | 84 | 6 | Comm I Tr cv pf | 100 | 94 | 93½ | 93½ | 94 | |
| 19½ | 4 | .60 | Comm Solvents | 18000 | 19⅜ | 18⅝ | 19⅜ | 18⅜ | |
| 3¼ | 3⅜ | | Comwith & So | 175000 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3 | |
| 50 | 21 | 6 | Comwith &S 6pf | 3200 | 45 | 42½ | 45 | 41½ | |
| 14⅞ | 7⅞ | .60 | Congoleum Nairn | 3200 | 14⅞ | 14 | 14⅜ | 14 | |
| 5¾ | 1¾ | | Consol Film Ind | 1400 | 5 | 5⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | |
| 14¾ | 5⅞ | | Consol Film I pf | 6300 | 13⅞ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | |
| 63¼ | 40 | 3.40 | Consol Gas | 32400 | 57⅜ | 55⅝ | 57⅜ | 54¾ | |
| 99 | 83 | 5 | Consol Gas pf | 900 | 90 | 89½ | 90 | 90 | |
| 5½ | 2⅛ | | Consol Laundries | 1500 | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 5 | |
| 11⅝ | 5 | | Consol Oil | 48600 | 12⅜ | 11¼ | 12⅛ | 11⅜ | |
| 100¼ | 95½ | 8 | Consol Oil pf | 200 | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ | | |
| 8¼ | 1½ | | Consol Rys Cu pf | 400 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7½ | |
| 8 | 1½ | | Contather A | 500 | 7¼ | 7 | 7½ | 7 | |
| 1½ | ¼ | | Consol Textile | 8300 | 1½ | 1¾ | 1½ | 1⅜ | |
| 3½ | ¼ | | Container B | 3900 | 3¼ | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 17½ | 2 | | Cont Baking A | 6100 | 15⅞ | 14¾ | 15⅞ | 15 | |
| 2⅜ | ½ | | Cont Baking B | 3900 | 2¼ | 2 | 2¼ | 2⅛ | |
| 59⅞ | 35½ | 2 | Cont Can | 3800 | 59 | 57½ | 58⅝ | 57½ | |
| 14⅜ | 3½ | 2 | Cont Dia Fibre | 2700 | 10⅝ | 10½ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | |
| 26⅞ | 10½ | 1.20 | Cont Insurance | 5100 | 27⅜ | 26½ | 27⅜ | 26¼ | |
| 3½ | 1 | | Cont Motors | 8200 | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 | 3 | |
| 15 | 4⅝ | | Cont Oil | 25100 | 14⅞ | 14½ | 14⅝ | 14⅜ | |
| 75⅞ | 65⅜ | 3 | Corn Products | 3100 | 76½ | 74 | 75⅜ | 74 | |
| 6¼ | 2⅝ | | Coty | 10700 | 7½ | 6⅝ | 7 | 6¼ | |
| 33⅜ | 23 | 2† | Cream of Wheat | 1800 | 33½ | 32¾ | 33½ | 33 | |
| 10¼ | 2½ | | Crosley Radio | 100 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9¾ | |
| 52 | 14¼ | | Crown Cork & S | 5300 | 49 | 46½ | 47½ | 46¾ | |
| 38 | 24½ | 2.70 | Crown Cork pf | 100 | 36¾ | 36⅜ | 36¾ | 37½ | |
| 4¾ | 1 | | Crown Zellerback | 4200 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4¼ | |
| 25¾ | 9 | | Crucible Steel | 2100 | 25 | 24¼ | 24¾ | 24¾ | |
| 53¼ | 16 | | Crucible Steel pf | 20 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 50 | |
| 3¼ | ½ | | Cuba Co | 15700 | 3½ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| 9½ | 2½ | | Cuba Rr pf | 200 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | | |
| 11½ | 1¼ | | Cuban Am Sur | 10800 | 10½ | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| 58 | 20¾ | 2½ | Cudahy Packing | 18500 | 58 | 49¾ | 57 | 50¾ | |
| 10¾ | 6½ | | Curtis Publishing | 1400 | 18½ | 17 | 17½ | 18 | |
| 51 | 30 | | Curtis Pub pf | 500 | 49 | 47 | 47 | 50 | |
| 3½ | 1½ | | Curtiss-Wright | 27800 | 3 | 2¾ | 3 | 2¾ | |
| 6¼ | 2 | | Curtiss-Wright A | 8800 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | |
| 16¾ | 4¼ | | Cutler Hammer | 500 | 16⅜ | 16¼ | 16⅜ | 16¼ | |

—D—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8½ | 1⅝ | | Davega St | 700 | 6½ | 6⅜ | 6½ | 6¼ | |
| 12⅜ | 6½ | .50 | Deere & Co pf | 2000 | 13½ | 12⅜ | 13¾ | 12⅞ | |

| 1933 High | 1933 Low | Div. in $ | | Sales | High | Low | Last | June 2 | June 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 73½ | 37⅜ | | Del & Hudson | 7900 | 74¾ | 73¼ | 74 | 73½ | |
| 35½ | 17¼ | | Del Lack & W | 47300 | 36⅞ | 35¼ | 35⅝ | 35½ | |
| 7½ | 2 | | Denver R G pf | 800 | 7⅝ | 7 | 7 | 7⅛ | |
| 79 | 48 | 4 | Detroit Edison | 1300 | 82 | 78 | 82 | 78 | |
| 25 | 17½ | 1 | Diamond Match | 2900 | 24 | 23¾ | 24 | 24 | |
| 28½ | 26¼ | 1½ | Diamond M pf | 100 | 28 | 28 | 28 | | |
| 39½ | 13 | 1 | Dome Mines | 13400 | 23½ | 20½ | 23⅛ | 20⅞ | |
| 20¼ | 10½ | 1.20 | Dominion Stores | 900 | 18½ | 18¼ | 18⅝ | 18 | |
| 16 | 10¼ | .75 | Douglas A | 4800 | 16 | 15½ | 15½ | 15 | |
| 17 | 6¾ | | Dresser A | 500 | 18 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 14¾ | |
| 10½ | 2¼ | | Dresser B | 1400 | 10¾ | 9¾ | 10⅛ | 9⅝ | |
| 1¼ | ¼ | | Duluth So Shore | 200 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| 1¼ | ⅜ | | Duluth So Sh pf | 400 | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1¼ | |
| 79⅜ | 32½ | 2 | du Pont de Nem | 49400 | 82½ | 76 | 82½ | 78¾ | |
| 16 | 9½ | 1 | Duplan Silk | 400 | 17½ | 17 | 17⅝ | 16 | |
| 108 | 97½ | 6 | du Pont deb | 1300 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 107⅞ | |

—E—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7⅞ | 1¼ | | Eastern Roll Mill | 3100 | 7½ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅝ | |
| 83 | 46 | 3 | Eastman Kodak | 5100 | 81½ | 81 | 81 | 81 | |
| 13⅜ | 3½ | | Eaton Axle & Sp | 8600 | 13 | 12⅝ | 12⅞ | 12⅜ | |
| 3 | ⅞ | | Eitingon Schild | 1300 | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | ⅞ | |
| 22½ | 10 | | Elec Auto-Lite | 15100 | 23 | 21½ | 22½ | 21¼ | |
| 2¾ | 1 | | Elec Boat | 2400 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| 2½ | 1 | | Elec & Mus Ind | 8200 | 3 | 2¾ | 3 | 2¾ | |
| 9¼ | 3½ | | Elec Pow & Lt | 16500 | 10⅜ | 8⅝ | 10⅜ | 8½ | |
| 74 | 27½ | 2 | Elec Pow & L pf | 800 | 34½ | 30½ | 34½ | 19⅞ | |
| 22 | 7½ | | El Bnd&L 65 pf | 2900 | 21 | 18¾ | 21 | 18¾ | |
| 15½ | 7⅝ | | Elec Sto Battery | 7200 | 46 | 42¼ | 45¾ | 40½ | |
| 40¼ | 21 | 2 | Endicott Johnson | 2100 | 52⅝ | 52½ | 52⅝ | 52 | |
| 52⅜ | 26 | 3 | Engineers Pub S | 1400 | 11⅝ | 9¾ | 11⅜ | 9 | |

# Financial: News and Comment

## Pronounced Gains Are Achieved By Heavy Industries

### Causes of Business Revival Analyzed by Bank Authority

NEW YORK, June 2—In an address today, before the New York Building Congress, at the Hotel Commodore, Francis H. Sisson, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York and president of the American Bankers Association, said in part as follows:

"The advances that have taken place in business activity and in prices during the last two months have undoubtedly been the most impressive since the current depression began. As far as current evidence goes, the most pronounced gains have occurred in the heavy industries and in security and raw material markets. But many other branches of business have also experienced very definite improvement.

"The advance has been sharp enough and broad enough to exert a perceptible influence on the volume of industrial employment and, in some instances, on wage levels.

**Natural Trade Rise**

"With the Federal Government taking such a conspicuous part in current economic affairs, the question naturally arises to what extent the business revival may be due to normal influences and to what extent it reflects the results of political intervention.

"This is particularly true with regard to the inflation question. Inflation, or an expectation of inflation, is admittedly capable of producing a temporary and spurious sort of business boom, which is essentially speculative in nature, although it may result, for a time, in an actual increase in the rate of industrial output. Business men are asking themselves, therefore, whether the present upturn is sound and normal or whether it is due to a wave of commodity hoarding such as usually occurs at a time when doubts arise concerning the stability of the currency.

"This question is vital in its bearing on the business outlook, but it is extremely difficult to answer. It is worth noting that no actual inflation has yet taken place, either in currency or bank credit.

"The Federal Reserve banks have begun buying Government securities, as contemplated in the inflation law; but thus far their purchases have been more than offset by decreases in other forms of Reserve credit.

"If inflationary influences are at work, they are purely psychological. This may indicate that the current recovery is natural and normal, or it may merely show the extreme sensitiveness of the economic system to any factor that tends to impair confidence in the soundness of the currency.

**Controlled Inflation**

"In so far as the latter is true, it goes to show how insecurely grounded is the idea of a limited or 'controlled' inflation, such as has been advocated by the political groups in response to whose insistence the recently enacted currency law was passed.

"However, there are some reasons for believing that sound and natural influences are at work and have played an important part in bringing about the business revival of recent weeks. One is that the downward movement has already continued almost, if not quite, as long as any similar recession in the past.

"On the basis of the generally accepted view that a business depression consists of a process of readjustment necessitated by past excesses, it is not unreasonable to conclude that the readjustment, in the present instance, has been largely completed and has laid the groundwork for a sound recovery."

## Big Drop in Canadian Financing This Year

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 2—According to statistics prepared by Dominion Securities Corporation new issues of Canadian bonds for May amounted to $2,721,811, as compared with $18,436,790 in May of last year and $13,582,150 for April, 1933.

All of the bonds sold during May were issues of Canadian municipalities, the largest of which was $1,569,471 offering of the City of Ottawa. These bonds bore a 4½ per cent coupon.

## Dividends

Bohn Aluminum & Brass Co. resumed dividends on the common stock with declaration of a payment of 25 cents payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Union Trust Company of Boston (formerly Kidder Peabody Trust Company) declared a dividend of 50 cents a share, payable June 15 to stock of record June 1.

Usual quarterly dividend rental of $1.25 a share on Boston Elevated Railway stock will be paid July 1 to stock of record June 10.

Montreal City & District Savings Bank, Montreal, declared an extra dividend of $1 and the regular quarterly dividend of $3, payable July 3 to stock of record June 15.

New England Power Association declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on the 6 per cent preferred, 50 cents on the $2 preferred and 50 cents on the common. The 6 per cent preferred dividend is payable July 1 to stock of record June 10, the $2 preferred dividend is payable July 1 to stock of record June 10, and the common dividend is payable July 10 to stock of record June 30.

Interest Begins
JUNE 10
Join Our 1934 Vacation Club
Write for folder, "Banking by Mail"
UNION SAVINGS BANK
216 Tremont St., Boston
(Between Boylston and Stuart Sts.)

## Big Profits Result On Electrification

London, June 2

IN ONE case, that of England's Southern Railway system, a huge investment on electrification is earning 17¾ per cent annually. This company has electrified 293 miles of suburban lines, equal to 800 track miles, and for the first time operated the whole of this mileage last year.

Sir Herbert Walker, general manager, says that where two steam trains were run five electric trains are now running. If steam were still employed, last year's operations would have been 8,132,820 train miles, at a cost of 2s. 6d. a train mile. Instead the record is of 20,651,000 electric train miles at a cost of 1s. 3d. a train mile.

## American Dollar Gains Favor On London Exchange

LONDON, June 2 (AP)—American dollars came into favor at most of today's exchange session. Supported by local and continental account, the dollar gained two cents over yesterday, although it lost its improvement in late trade on renewed offerings.

Opening at $3.99¼ to the pound, compared with yesterday's close of $3.99⅝, the rate improved to $3.97⅞ and then reacted to $3.99⅝ at the bank closing.

Market men anticipated that some plan would be formulated to check wide fluctuations pending decisions on currency stabilization at the World Economic Conference.

PARIS, June 2 (AP)—Continued small short covering today held the American dollar steady at 21.46 to 21.54 francs.

The dollar opened at 21.35 francs yesterday, and closed at 21.50.

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 2 (AP)—Financial circles were of the opinion today that the Government would take steps to keep the United States dollar from dropping too low.

In the unofficial market yesterday the dollar was quoted at under 30 pesos, and exports drafts were reported not to be selling at any price.

It was said authoritatively that most business and some Government functions were geared at the rate of 35 to 40 pesos to the dollar and that governmental action to prevent too great a drop might include suspending customs duties temporarily or lifting official exchange control restrictions.

## April Shows Big Increase in Sale Of Refrigerators

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—Sales of household electric refrigerators in April in the domestic market were greater than those of the entire first quarter of the year, the Edison Electric Institute reported today.

The institute estimated sales for that month at 127,917 units, compared with 58,498 in March and 145,198 in April, 1932.

May refrigerator shipments by Kelvinator Corporation broke all previous monthly records, totaling 43,357 units, or 44 per cent above April, 1933, the best previous month, according to H. W. Burritt, vice-president. The company's orders on hand, he said, indicate that June shipments should exceed those of June, 1932, by a substantial amount.

## Chrysler Motor Output Increases 500 Per Cent

LOS ANGELES — Production at the local plant of the Chrysler Automobile Company has increased 500 per cent to a daily output of 55 units during the first two months of operation, states Mr. Charles H. Fennell, vice-president and general manager. The plant opened April 1.

Nine western states are being served with Chrysler parts from the branch factory here, and an expansion throughout the entire western market is contemplated when improvements to the assembly line are carried out, Mr. Fennell said.

## May Control Wheat Growing and Selling

PARIS, June 2 (AP)—Comprehensive control of wheat growing and selling, under the direction of a committee with an annual fund of $9,000,000, was proposed today in a government bill introduced in Parliament.

Growers would be obliged to declare the acreage sown and the amount of their wheat stocks. The committee would be empowered to control production of spring wheat, and to utilize many present laws to regulate sales, finance storage and guarantee prices.

### Cash for Argentine Bonds

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 2—J. P. Morgan & Co. and the National City Bank of New York, as fiscal agents, are notifying holders of Government of the Argentine nation external sinking fund 6 per cent gold bonds, issue of June 1, 1925, due June 1, 1959, that $389,298 in cash is available for the purchase for the sinking fund of so many of these bonds as shall be tendered and accepted for purchase at prices below par. Tenders of these bonds, with coupons due on and after Dec. 1, 1933, should be made at a flat price, below par, before 3 p. m., July 3, 1933.

### Rhode Island Financing

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 2—A new issue of $3,000,000 State of Rhode Island 3½ per cent bonds, maturing $600,000 annually May 15, 1934-38, inclusive, is being publicly offered by a banking group comprising Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.; Bancamerica-Blair Corporation; Chemical Bank & Trust Company; Hallgarten & Co.; Jackson & Curtis; Arthur Perry & Co., Inc.; Darby & Co.; Graham, Parsons & Co.; Wertheim & Co., and Wallace & Co. The bonds are priced to yield from 1.75 per cent to 3 per cent.

### Truscon Steel Orders Up

YOUNGSTOWN, June 3 — Truscon Steel Company orders in May were 50 per cent above April bookings.

## America Studies British Decision On Gold Clause

### New York Ruling on Repeal May Be Tested in Supreme Court

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 2—The American Government's repeal of the gold clause in its bond issues has brought into question the validity of the decision, and a test case before the Supreme Court is expected, according to opinion in the financial district.

A preliminary test in New York resulted in a ruling on May 24, 1933, by a justice of the State Supreme Court that certain bonds of this character might be redeemed in currency, even though the contract called for payment in gold, "notwithstanding any laws which may now or hereafter make anything else legal tender for the payment of debts."

The court, in rendering its decision, stated that it was following the opinion of a British court in a similar case. This was the case of Feist v. Société Intercommunale Belge d'Electricité, heard first before the British High Court of Justice and subsequently before the Court of Appeals. Both courts decided against the gold bondholder. It is reported that the case may be finally adjudicated by the House of Lords.

**Influences American Law**

Since the interpretation of the gold-payment clause in American bonds may have some effect on international financial relations, and since the British practice has influenced American procedure, the text of the decision of the Court of Appeal has been circulated by the Council on Foreign Relations as follows:

Court of Appeal

March 17, 1933

In re: Société Intercommunale Belge d'Electricité: Feist vs. the Company.

Before the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Lawrence and Lord Justice Romer.

The Master of the Rolls:

It is noteworthy that the plaintiff's summons is issued in the matter of a 35-year sinking fund, 5½ per cent, sterling bond for £100, being part of an issue of £500,000 made by the Société Intercommunale Belge d'Electricité. The nature of the contract is one which is well known and simple. The conditions referred to which are material are only two.

One is that this bond is to be construed and the rights of parties regulated according to the law of England, and the parties submit to the jurisdiction of the English courts.

The other is that the bonds of this issue shall constitute and they, and each of them, hereby are declared to be, the direct and unconditional liability and obligations of the company in sterling in gold coin of the United Kingdom in accordance with the provisions of the bond and these conditions.

**Gold Not Available**

The bond is one to repay a sum in return for value received—in sterling. That word connotes the standard currency of this country, for the contract is to be interpreted according to English law.

In 1928 the Treasury ceased to issue notes and once more the issue of notes was given to the Bank of England, but in the same denominations of £1 and 10s., and those were made legal tender for the payment of any amount.

The law has withdrawn gold from circulation, and imposes the burden on any holders of gold coins that they might be called in at their nominal value, and not at their bullion value. That law also directs that a liability to pay any money should be satisfied according to the coins which are current and legal tender. Gold coins are not now available, and in their place, and representing sterling, are notes of the Bank of England.

At the present time in the United Kinkdom there is no issue of gold coinage—gold coins can be commandeered and paid for at their nominal value. Bank notes are legal tender and currency. For those reasons I am of the opinion that the judgment of Mr. Justice Farwell is right, and that the declaration he made correctly declares the interpretation to be put on the bond. The appeal must be dismissed, with costs.

**Legal Tender Sufficient**

Lord Justice Lawrence:

(Lord Justice Lawrence first referred to the statutes bearing upon the subject, and gave his judgment as follows):

The plaintiff under the express terms of the material statutes is legally bound to accept bank notes in payment of the moneys secured by the bond, and on such payment the indebtedness of the company under the bond will be discharged and the obligation extinguished.

The parties might not have foreseen the present result, and I agree that it renders the stipulation as to payment in gold coins otiose, but that result was brought about by the Legislature. The obligation of the company is to pay a debt; the amount of the debt is £100 sterling, carrying interest at the rate of 5½ per cent. The company had agreed to pay that debt and interest in gold coins, but the Legislature has said that it might lawfully be discharged by tendering bank notes, and the company, therefore, is entitled to discharge its indebtedness by tendering bank notes, and to extinguish its obligation under the bond by that mode of payment. The appeal should be dismissed.

Lord Justice Homer also gave judgment dismissing the appeal.

### New Bond Offerings

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—New Bond offerings in the New York market this week totaled $5,140,000 compared with $10,177,000 last week and $31,800,000 a year ago.

## Trade Groups Should Agree On Practices in Public Interest

### Need for Quick Action to Seize Responsibilities or Else Federal Dictation May Lead to State Socialism or Something More Radical, Says Accountant

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 2—Trade associations should prepare themselves without delay to fit into the new scheme that will exist under the Industrial Control Bill, according to Mr. F. H. Figsby, partner in Ernst and Ernst, accountants, in a statement. He offers a few suggestions and observations based on experience in previous dealings with a number of trade groups, on study of the proposed new law, and on discussions of this law with some of the men responsible for it.

"It should be recognized," Mr. Figsby says, "that the government under the new system hopes to accomplish the following results:

(1) To raise wages and create employment, in order to increase consumer purchasing power, and in order to provide relief from the growing burden of unemployment.

**To Minimize Use of Inflation**

(2) To raise prices by agreements among producers, partly by the process of artificially putting a stop to the cutthroat competition which has driven prices down along a destructive spiral, partly by the process of agreeing on the proper elements of costs, which should be the basis for prices. One purpose of raising prices by agreement is, of course, to minimize the use of the dangerous inflation remedies.

(3) To rationalize trade and industry, as has already been done in England, Germany, France, Italy, and Russia, so that each trade and industry can be directed and controlled more or less as a unit, rather than as a loosely associated aggregation of independent and competing units."

If it is good enough in the future, says Mr. Figsby, the trade association could steer the nation along a course which he defines as: Private ownership, private management, private initiative, plus control, or supervision, or direction for the public interest. This middle course was the aim of the proposed new law. The bill was so framed as to leave initiative to trade groups if they would take it. Otherwise the government would dictate, and a future national policy along those lines might take the country to state socialism or something even more radical.

"The trade association, therefore, has been vested with tremendous authority," says Mr. Figsby. "But the authority is merely potential. If it is seized and exercised by the trade association—this is perhaps best in the public interest. If the government is finally required to assume the dictatorial authority, this is less good, for the government is ill-informed about the multitudinous complications involved in the conduct of business. Even a well-intentioned government would commit tremendous blunders. The way to prevent these is for trade associations to seize their responsibilities, and to administer them wisely. There is no time for delay."

Mr. Figsby listed the "things to be done" by these associations as follows:

Code. Each trade and industry needs a general code, which will represent a statement of the practices which the industry considers good in its own interest and in the public interest (the two being ultimately the same). In the future the codes must cover more ground, such as wages, hours, working conditions, costs, price factors, etc.

Wages. Wages have been beaten down by competitive selling practices so that in many industries they have borne the brunt of the short-sighted activities of managements. Wages en masse represent purchasing power en masse, so that industrial competition in all its phases has produced merely a popular inability to consume the products of industry. If wages can be raised by agreement within a trade or industry, and if additional agreements can be reached to pass the cost of the higher wages along to the consuming public, then one step will have been taken toward checking the downward spiral of business, and toward stabilizing business at a level which will yield satisfactory profits.

Hours of labor. It is economically inevitable that working hours be shortened, due to technological improvements. Wages can be raised and hours lowered only by coöperative action of all units in a trade or industry, for wages and hours are elements of competitive costs. The trade association is a good instrumentality for effective coöperative action.

Prices. The whole problem of successful business operation rests on the problem of selling prices. These must be high enough to cover cost and to represent a reasonable profit. A good job for the trade association is to establish rules which make reasonably certain that selling price shall not be below cost of production.

**Cannot Assure Profit**

Price fixing. There is no easy way of fixing selling prices which will permanently assure profit to producers. It is possible, however, to provide by agreement that selling prices shall not be below costs of production. Doubtless the practical administration of the new law will allow for a compromise, which will provide larger profits for efficient producers than for inefficient producers.

Uniform accounting. There is no escape, regardless of the practices to be finally agreed upon, from the necessity for uniform methods of cost accounting among all members of a trade or industry. It is fundamental in all trade association practice of the future.

Competition. As there is no way of suppressing competition, the only object to be sought is its regulation by certain rules. To devise and to enforce and to modify these rules from time to time is the proper function of the trade association.

"Government compulsion is an influence to be avoided," Mr. Figsby concludes. "It can be avoided only by those business groups which run ahead of the government in their recognition of what constitutes public interest conduct on their part. Wise business groups will rush to conform with the new principles."

## A Window in Wall Street

***Gold Obligations***

BONDS which are affected by the gold-clause decision are estimated to amount to over $125,000,000,000. The most important gold debtor is the United States Government itself, with obligations totaling $22,000,000,000. Then there are the security issues of railroads and other domestic corporations. Probably about $50,000,000,000 is involved in these debts. The debts of states and municipalities come next, with $15,000,000,000. Next there is an uncertain amount of private debts, real estate bonds, farm mortgages, etc., only a few of which contain the gold clause. Finally, foreign dollar bonds and war debts, all of which contain the gold clause, total around $25,000,000,000.

* * *

***Publicity***

That the stock exchange committee is waking up to the public demand for publicity is indicated in its action toward the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. The circumstances of this case have already been explained in these columns. In the opinion of certain stockholders, headed by Mr. James W. Gerard and supported by the Stock Exchange Committee, the financial statement of this company does not contain enough information. A fruitless wrangle has now ended in an ultimatum from the committee. If the company does not comply with the committee's requirements by Aug. 23, it will be struck off the list, when it would presumably be quoted on the Curb. The Curb is not so strict as the stock exchange in its listing requirements. The case is altogether without precedent, but one finds much support these days for the stock exchange in establishing such a precedent.

* * *

***Deposit Guarantee***

Under the Steagall bill a guarantee would be attached to the deposits of both members and non-members of the Federal Reserve System. The Glass bill would limit the guarantee to members and those non-members who file notice of their intention to join the system. This conflict will now have to be ironed out by the Senate and the House and conference, so that a composite bill can go to the President. If, as is expected, the Glass proviso is affirmed, banks will be persuaded to join the Federal Reserve, for the public is bound to discriminate between banks which guarantee deposits and those which do not. The effect on the banks as a whole is problematical. Some observers feel that banks, the soundness of which there can be no question, may leave the system rather than contribute to a guarantee which would prop up the weaker banks. But the threat to resign has been sounded on the occasion of every innovation. It has seldom materialized. It is a pity that banks are still in a position to make the threat. Membership of the Federal Reserve should not be optional.

* * *

***Private Banks***

If bank reform is enacted into law, private banks would have to choose between deposit and investment business. They could not carry on both. Some inquiry has been made as to which would be the choice. In every case the answer has been deposit business. This is not subject to the fluctuations associated with the flotation of securities. For instance, in 1929 the total domestic and foreign issues floated in the United States was over $10,000,000,000. In 1932 it had dropped to just over $1,000,000,000. Moreover, the future of investment business is clouded with uncertainty, as a movement is on foot to initiate government control over the capital market.

* * *

***Reflation Not Inflation***

The National Industrial Conference Board has tried to define the boundary line between reflation and inflation. Wholesale prices, in its opinion, could be moved up to the level existing in June, 1930, before one could justifiably call the movement inflationary. The index used by the United States Bureau of Labor statistics shows that the level reached in June, 1930, was 87. Last week the level was 63. Hence there is still room for a 30 per cent improvement before reflation is accomplished within the National Industrial Conference Board's terminology, in spite of the spectacular advances since March.

H. B. B.

## Department Store Earnings Decline Severely in 1932

### Dollar Sales Off 24 P. C.—Inflexibility of Costs Account for Loss

The year 1932 was an extremely difficult one for department and specialty stores, according to a bulletin published today by the bureau of business research, Harvard Business School.

This bulletin, reporting on the bureau's thirteenth annual survey made in coöperation with the National Retail Dry Goods Association, is entitled "Operating Results of Department and Specialty Stores in 1932." It is based on reports from 501 firms with sales in 1932 of almost $1,200,000,000, or about 30 per cent of the country's total sales for department and specialty stores.

Last year dollar sales declined around 24 per cent from the levels of 1931, owing to a decline in selling prices of more than 16 per cent and a drop in the physical volume of goods sold amounting to about 8 per cent.

Since gross margin in 1932 was only slightly smaller in percentage of sales (33.1 per cent) than in 1931, dollar margin was lower by about 24 per cent.

**Expense Reduction 14 P. C.**

Expense in dollars, on the other hand, despite the unusual efforts for economy, was lower by only 14 per cent. Hence, expenses in percentage of sales were distinctly higher in 1932 than in 1931. For 1932, the percentage figure was 39.5, more than 4 per cent above the corresponding figure (27.8) for 1921, the low year of the last important depression. These expenses include depreciation and interest on assets used in the business.

Net loss from merchandising operations, after charging interest on assets and before crediting any non-merchandising income, amounted to 6.4 per cent of sales. Even when interest on owned assets was not considered, and after including all miscellaneous income, the loss amounted to 2.4 per cent of sales. In other words, the average department store had to draw on surplus last year to the extent of 2.4 per cent of sales in order to meet ordinary operating costs. Any dividends constituted a further drain on surplus.

The sharp rise in the percentage of operating expense to sales apparently was due to the inflexible nature of many department and specialty store costs. The dollar and cents expense per average transaction actually was lower in 1932 than in 1931, perhaps by as much as 10 per cent, indicating substantial gains in efficiency as well as reductions in wage rates and in the prices of the various commodities and services used in store operation.

**Losses Due to Price Fall**

The losses sustained by department stores in this depression have not been predominantly losses in physical sales volume, and they have not been predominantly inventory losses; they have been primarily losses resulting from price declines which reduced the size of the average transaction and the gross margin per transaction at a much faster rate than it was possible to reduce the expense of handling these transactions. In any appraisal of the future outlook for department stores, this is a fact of particular importance.

In view of the substantial expense readjustments which have been made, it seems clear that, with rising prices and increasing sales volume, department and specialty stores will find themselves in a strong position to reap profits quite apart from any due to appreciation in the value of inventories.

**Average Sale Smaller**

For the very large department stores, those with sales of $10,000,000 or more, the average gross sale in 1932 was $2.15. This compares with $2.60 in 1931, a drop of 17 per cent. Deductions from this average gross sale of $2.15 include 2.75 cents for customer returns and allowances, 121.5 cents for cost of merchandise, and 73.5 cents for total expense; so that the loss after charging interest was 7.5 cents per transaction.

The expense per transaction for these stores in 1931 was 81.5 cents. This compares with 73.5 cents for 1932. The drop in dollars and cents cost per transaction, therefore, was about 10 per cent.

In this bulletin, for the first time, the bureau gives data on the total tax burden of department stores and specialty stores. In 1932, this total burden for taxes, licenses, and other governmental charges of all kinds amounted to 1.85 per cent of sales for department stores and to 2.35 per cent of sales for specialty stores.

## Truscon Steel Co. Shipments Up 50 P.C.

Youngstown, Ohio, June 2

THE upswing in Truscon Steel Company's business accompanies an increase in steel output at Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company's Campbell plant and a further gain in railroad car loadings in the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys.

Shipments on the Ashtabula division of the Pennsylvania Railroad were 51 per cent higher in the first 23 days of May than in the like period of April, which showed a gain over March. Gross ton miles for that division were 33 per cent higher in the first 23 days of May than in April.

## Lamb and Cattle Trade Active But Hog Market Quiet

### Receipts Drop and Prices Advance—Hogs Under Heavy Pressure

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, June 2—Trade was active in the lamb and cattle markets at the Union Stock Yards this week but draggy in the hog division. The week's trade was interrupted by a holiday Tuesday but even so hog receipts were considerably heavier than last week, and the market was under pressure, closing lower than a week ago. However, receipts of cattle and lambs fell off, and prices advanced according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Most killing classes of cattle show 15-25 cents upturns compared with the close of last week. New high prices were paid for steers and yearlings, long yearlings topping at $7.60 while 1360 pound bullocks brought $7.35, 1573 pounds $6.75 and 1853 pounds $5.90. Bulk of the better grade steers and yearlings sold at $6.75 upward, with lower grades at $5.25-$6.25. Strictly choice weighty heifers sold up to $6.75. Good weighty beef cows sold at $4-$4.50, most low cutter and cutter cows selling at $2.50-$3.50. Weighty sausage bulls turned at $3.60 downwards. Vealers held steady, topping at $6.50, with bulk $5.25-$6. Replacement cattle sold strong to 25 cents higher.

Hog prices closed mostly 20-30 cents lower than last Friday, pigs and light lights off more, while packing sows showed 15-20 cents losses. Shipper demand was narrow; fresh pork prices broke after starting out the week with an advance; quality was not quite up to standard of recent weeks, grassiness showing up in many droves.

Compared with the close of last week, fat lambs are strong to 50 cents higher, most of the advance being scored by lower grade offerings. Starting early this week, new crop lambs were classified as lambs, yearlings or lambs of or closely approaching the yearling age being classified as yearlings. Yearlings closed steady to 25 cents lower.

Better grade native ewe and wether lambs sold at $7-$8, with bucks at $6-$7, and throwouts $5.50-$6; shorn yearling wethers scaling under 90 pounds brought $6-$6.50, top $6.65. Choice mediumweight 2-year-old wethers brought $5. Fat ewes sold mainly at $1.75-$2.75, a part deck dry fed 133 pounds weights making $3.15.

### Stock Transfer Stamp Sales

Massachusetts stock transfer tax stamp sales in May amounted to $34,353, compared with $20,050 in April and $22,007 in May, 1932.

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# Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

## An Informal Buffet Supper

Fruit Juice Cocktail
Savory Potato Chips Spiced Raisins
Nuts Chop Suey Rice
Grapefruit Pineapple Salad
Hot Rolls Jelly
Raspberry Strawberry Gelatine

**Fruit Juice Cocktail**

Use equal parts orange juice and ginger ale and pour over crushed ice in glasses.

**Savory Potato Chips**

Place bags of potato chips in oven and when crisp take from oven and place on each chip a tiny portion of Roquefort cheese dressing made as follows:

Crumble fine with fork
¼ pound Roquefort cheese and add
1 pint mayonnaise dressing. Lay the potato chips in circles on colored glass platters.

**Spiced Raisins**

Spread raisins on a large flat pan. Dot with tiny bits of butter, and shake cinnamon, allspice and red pepper lightly over them. Warm slowly in oven until butter is melted, stirring often.

**Salted Pecans**

Spread pecan halves on flat pan, dot with butter and salt lightly. Put in warm oven and stir until butter is melted.

**Chop Suey**

Cook until tender
2 pounds lean pork. Remove from fire and when cool cut into cubes and brown in skillet with hot fat. Cook together
4 cups sliced onions
4 cups sliced celery and
2 shredded green peppers in some of the meat broth. When done add
2 cups Chinese bean sprouts
4 cups sliced Brazil nuts
8 tablespoons Soy sauce, and the brown meat and sufficient meat broth for cooking. Cook about 15 minutes. Thicken with
1 tablespoon cornstarch dissolved in
1 tablespoon cold water and cook a few minutes longer. Add salt sparingly as there is much salt in Soy sauce. Serve on a large platter and sprinkle the top with Chinese noodles. (Serves from 10 to 12 people.)

**Plain Boiled Rice**

Wash and pour slowly
3 cups rice into large vessel containing
12 cups water boiling rapidly and
3 teaspoons salt. Boil 20 minutes with flame just high enough to keep rice at boiling point. Do not stir but use long-handled fork to lift rice occasionally. Pour into colander, let cold water run over it, then place in warm open oven long enough to reheat.

**Grapefruit Pineapple Salad**

Drain juice from can of pineapple titbits and add equal amount of grapefruit sections free from membrane. Serve on lettuce with French dressing.

**Raspberry Strawberry Gelatine**

Heat to boiling point
2 cups red raspberry juice. Add
2 tablespoons gelatine soaked in
1 cup cold water
1 cup sugar and
Few grains salt. Chill and when it begins to thicken add
2 cups fresh strawberries cut in quarters and
8 or 10 marshmallows cut into small pieces. Pour into wet mold and chill until firm. Serve with
Whipped cream on top and surround with ripe strawberries dipped in sugar. (To serve 12 people this recipe should be multiplied twice.)

In serving this supper the potato chips, spiced raisins and salted pecans should be placed in convenient places in the living room for the guests to enjoy while the cocktail is being served. This is a hospitable, informal touch while the guests are greeting each other and introductions are being made, preceding the buffet supper.

### For Tender Steaks

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

A sure way to have tender juicy steaks at a minimum cost is to have the beef ground (preferably round steak, although the cheaper cuts will do nicely). Roll the meat on waxed paper to about three-fourths of an inch in thickness. Pepper, salt and flour the whole of the exposed surface. Turn into a very hot skillet containing a tablespoonful of fat, top side down. Remove the paper and treat this side as the other with seasonings and flour, patting them in well. Brown both sides thoroughly and quickly so that the juices will not escape, turning with a griddle-cake turner, twice if necessary. Cook only until the red in the meat disappears, not letting it become dry and hard. The remaining fat may be used for making gravy in the usual way. The advantage of cooking the steak in one piece is, that the juices are retained better than when it is formed into several small portions, although a large quantity of meat may be made into two portions for easier handling.

### Strawberry Buns

Make a plain biscuit dough, adding two tablespoons sugar to the dry ingredients to give the buns a slightly sweet taste. Roll the dough to the thickness of a quarter of an inch. Cut into squares about three inches across. In the center of each square place a spoonful of sugared strawberries. Bring the corners together and pinch so they will stay in place. Put the buns on a buttered baking pan and brush them well with a mixture made by combining one tablespoon butter, one tablespoon of sugar and one-fourth cup boiling water. Bake in hot oven and serve hot or cold.

### Easy "Baked" Beans

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

A close imitation of Boston baked beans may be had by cooking them slowly on a gas burner instead of in an oven, thereby eliminating much heat. To prepare, soak a pound and a half of beans an hour in water. Brown slightly in a three-quart kettle, one-fourth pound of bacon cut into bits, with a little chopped onion. Into the kettle put the beans with enough water to cover them about one-half inch. Add to them one-fourth cup of cooking molasses and two tablespoons of brown sugar (white will do), and pepper to taste. Cover with an ordinary loose lid, bring slowly to the simmering point and continue to cook slowly with the gas at its lowest point. Add water two or three times, or as often as it cooks down below the surface of the beans. The beans will turn brown as the cooking proceeds. Tomato sauce may be added when the beans are about done.


*The Recipes*
on this Page
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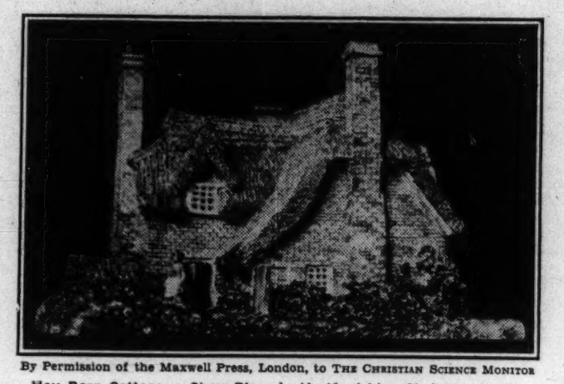
Miss A. M. Raper Modeling the Queen's Cottage, Kew.



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Hay Barn Cottage, a Show Place in Hertfordshire, Modeled by Miss A. M. Raper.

## A Square Deal via the Bandanna

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

THE bandanna is a large cotton handkerchief, dyed red, dark blue or yellow, with white or yellow dots, and gay, elaborate borders. They sell for 10 cents each in the "5 & 10" store, launder beautifully, and become as soft as wool challis after repeated washings.

The bandanna gives more and better value for 10 cents than any purchase I know of! For instance:

One bandanna makes either a sunbonnet, a dust cap or a neckscarf. Two bandannas make an unusual, most attractive apron, by cutting a hole through the center of one bandanna to slip over the head, bringing the corners over the shoulders; the second bandanna attached to the top one completes the apron, with a bit of braid and buttons to finish, and cone-shaped pockets from the pieces cut off from the two corners of the bandannas, where the top and bottom bandannas join for apron.

Likewise, it takes just two bandannas to make a pillow for the porch, beach or a chair cushion. Two bandannas make individual laundry bags, likewise clothespin bags. Three bandannas make a dress and panties for a wee one. A "foursome" makes a striking, easily made kimona. Another quartet of them makes an astonishing morning or afternoon frock; but more about this frock later!

Eight bandannas (80 cents) pays for a gay, exceedingly attractive, serviceable breakfast or lunch set for the beach cottage, four for the cloth and four for the napkins, merely stitching the four together for the cloth. Presto! Isn't it easy?

Nine, or even 12, at a cost of 90 cents or $1.20, according to the size desired, backed with cotton batting and unbleached muslin, achieve a quaint, durable, "cheery," warm comforter for the bed.

Finally, attractive, nonfade curtains for the summer cottage windows, easily fashioned from the ever-ready, ever-useful, inexpensive bandanna handkerchief.

**A Morning Frock**

Now then, let's make a perfectly fascinating frock for morning or afternoon wear, as you choose, for the munificent sum, 40 cents! So unusual is this frock, and so attractive, that your friends and neighbors all in one breath exclaim: "Where under the sun did you get that darling frock?" And when you tell them you made it in less than an hour's time, and that it cost 40 cents, they simply look at you in amazement.

But—here are the facts: four bandannas, either in dark blue and white, or red and white, or whatever combination of colors the stores carry, are needed for the frock, that is, if you are a tall, willowy lady with a "perfect 36 figure"; but if you happen to be generously built through the center of gravity, you'll need an extra bandanna in order to give more width to the skirt part of the frock.

**How to Do It**

Usually, these bandanna handkerchiefs have elaborate borders, and these borders, when joined together, furnish the "trimming" for the frock. Two handkerchiefs for the waist part, and two for the skirt, for a sleeveless "one-piece" frock. The only cutting that is done is when you cut one of the bandannas part way through the center, the opening on front of your frock, waist part only, of course.

To make the armholes, bring two of your bandannas together, corner to corner, and from the upper corner of the two joined bandannas, down each side, measure from eight or more inches, according to the size of the armhole you desire, and seven inches, no more, across the top on each side of joined bandannas to allow for the neck. Stitch up on the sewing machine, or, if you prefer, a tiny running stitch by hand.

Now then, cut down through the center the opening for your frock. Next, in your sewing basket find a bit of white tape with which to bind neatly the armholes, neck and waist opening. Add "snappers" to the opening.

So far so good. Now for the skirt part. Sew up together the sides of the other two bandannas and when this is accomplished, you'll find that the borders come together, forming a panel. Well, this panel effect you can wear on the front of the skirt or the sides, as you choose. Join skirt and waist part. You can, of course, gather the lower part of the waist, as well as the top part of the skirt before joining, that is if you want a snug fit. The loose garment is more artistic, and more convenient in getting into and out of. You can either turn a bit up at the bottom for a hem, or run in a false hem with a strip of white cotton cloth on the wrong side. If you need greater length add to the bottom of the skirt border strips the desired width from a fifth bandanna.

As a finishing touch, two large buttons on each side of the frock with a bit of white cotton braid at the belt line, and your very attractive, unusual, inexpensive dress is ready to make its début.

IDAH DIANA EKBERGH


FREE...
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"NEW USE"
Cook Book
. . . how to improve flavor, add dietary value to meat, eggs, vegetable dishes. Try this recipe for

DUTCH DISH

2 small onions (chopped)
1 No. 2 can tomatoes
3 eggs, beaten
½ lb. cheese
½ level teaspoon Rumford Baking Powder
Seasonings

Fry onions in butter, add tomatoes strained. Let come to a boil; then add grated cheese. After the cheese has melted, add well-beaten eggs, baking powder and seasonings. Scramble these together and serve hot on slices of toast.

*For baking or for general cooking, always use*
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BAKING POWDER
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## Makes Lilliputian Buildings

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

London

MISS A. M. RAPER, the well-known pottery artist who has designed scores of famous houses and palaces in miniature, which have been sent all over the world, in talking of her work not long ago explained much of the art that lies behind her well executed models.

"Few pottery artists," Miss Raper said, "use such quaint tools for their work as I do. Many are specially made for me by one of the still existing traveling craftsmen who are not afraid to exercise their wit and ingenuity to devise useful appliances from strange materials. A razor blade cut to a point and mounted in a little polished wooden handle is a great standby. Hatpins, knitting needles and even manicure implements all serve efficiently.

**Designing to Scale**

"Constructing modern houses in miniature is more difficult than it appears. Their simple lines and uncreepered exteriors are quite nice to model, but the trouble starts when the firing begins. Unless a building is well constructed before it goes into the kiln it will either bend hopelessly or will pull and crack right down the middle. When the subject is an old-fashioned cottage it adds rather than detracts from the interest if the building is slightly askew; few old houses, in fact, are absolutely straight. In a modern building, however, unless the lines in the model are as straight as the architect intended them to be, the result will prove extremely bad.

"A model of Buckingham Palace, which the Queen has just bought, and which can be illuminated from the inside, was one of the most difficult buildings to design to scale. Its many windows caused the most trouble. Every one in its 12-inch frontage had to be put in separately. Literally, thousands of tiny pieces of clay had to be worked into the main design.

"I am often asked whether I am more concerned with the historical interest, or the picturesqueness of a model. I am concerned with both. Since so many of my models find their way to America the historical interest is extremely important. For instance, William Penn's Meeting House at Jordans is perhaps not as picturesque as many lesser known dwellings, but its American association is tremendous. Sulgrave Manor, in Northamptonshire, the home of the Washington family, is another model whose historical interest, apart from its picturesqueness, assures it a place in American homes.

**Accuracy Linked to Art**

"Whenever possible, I like to see a garden or cottage before I design it in miniature. In the course of a year I travel some hundreds of miles, and I never go anywhere without camera and sketchbook. Sometimes it happens, however, that I have nothing but a few photographs or perhaps an old print on which to rely. I had to build the Prince of Wales's ranch in Alberta entirely from photographs which the Prince sent me.

"Color helps tremendously in getting the correct atmosphere. It is easy enough to obtain before the firing the shade one desires, but the final results may be anything but satisfactory. One must use colors with almost mathematical accuracy—and even then one can never be perfectly certain of the final effect. Much of the trouble, however, has been overcome now that each color has been tested, and its action, under all degrees of temperature, made predictable. Four, five, and sometimes six firings, in an oven registering 1200 degrees centigrade, are necessary for one small model.

"One of the most intricate jobs we ever had to do was the making of a set of eight famous American gardens. Each had its own blue-printed plan, and numerous photographs. Every flower, every bush, and every tree had to be carefully inscribed on the plan. Since some of the gardens were acres in extent, and the finished garden had to be about 8 to 10 inches in size, the proportions we had to work out can be left to the imagination.

## Fashion Nuggets

Blouses of every type and fabric will be worn this season. Cotton blouses for sports: Silk ones, both plain and printed, for suits; sheers and swisses for dressy wear. One of the latest innovations is the embroidered batiste for dinner wear.

Quite flattering are the veils which appear on some of the early spring millinery. They remain, however, an optional, individual touch. The longer veil is being sponsored and is shown in both plain and fancy mesh.

Handkerchiefs are growing larger, and white is preferred for both sports and dressy wear. However, certain colored sports with appliqué designs are correct and extremely original. The various animal appliqués remain popular.


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## Front Door Attitudes

**Adventures in Home Making**

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

RECENTLY I called at a home where, 40 years ago, I used to be a frequent visitor. The same girlhood friend with whom I had spent many happy hours opened the door in response to my ring. As I stepped into the central hall, which still divides the rooms on the first floor, I involuntarily turned to the left to enter the living-dining-cooking-room where I always used to be entertained, but my hostess said, with an amused smile, "This way please. We have abandoned our back-door attitudes."

Rather hesitatingly I entered the room at the right of the hall which had been the "parlor." I had been in that room but once in all the years that I had known the family intimately, and that time had been when the "Ladies Aid" had been entertained there.

The picture of the room as it had been at that time was so clear in my memory that I had the greatest difficulty in realizing that the room where I was now sitting had the same walls, doors and windows.

My friend and I indulged in a memory visit to the old stately room of the nineties. There had been a corner what-not with a stereoscope, and pictures for it on one of the shelves; a Rogers group on the top shelf. Sea shells, Parian marble vases, small tintypes of different members of the family, and other cherished knickknacks had filled the remaining shelves.

* * *

There had been a hair wreath with flowers and leaves woven from strands of hair from the heads of the "honorable ancestors" of the family, framed in a deep oval mahogany frame, and hanging over the table which stood between the east windows that had never been opened, and the shades of which had always been tightly drawn, lest a ray of sunshine should reach the flowered Brussels carpet on the floor.

And so we refurnished, in imagination, the old room that had at last come into its rightful inheritance, as a charming place in which the family could rest and enjoy the leisure which the intervening decades had brought to them in increasing abundance.

A newly built porch was seen through the open door which had once been nailed shut. Books were lying on tables and standing on shelves; used books, with markers showing places at which one might wish to open them for rereading.

* * *

When the radio was "tuned in" the strains of distant music echoed to the high ceiling and into the children's playroom, which had once been the "parlor bed-room," where an immense "four-poster" topped by a feather bed of great, fluffy depth had nearly filled the entire space. To the one tiny north window, which I remembered as having been the only possible entrance for fresh air, had been added two west windows through which the sun was shining upon two curly-headed children who were building "bud budges" (being translated as "big bridges"), of blocks on the floor.

It is an old house. The original lovely lines of roof and walls have been preserved. It is occupied by members of the same family that built it in 1828, and it is performing the functions of a real home.

"You see we have stopped hoarding," said my friend, as I reluctantly left. "We have learned to use our home, and to know that nothing is beautiful unless it serves some good purpose."

## A Neat Workbasket

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

HAVING seen some workbaskets that were stuffed with a conglomeration of junk, pure and simple, so snarled and tangled together that one could not find any particular article if it did happen to be there, and including everything from a crooked tenpenny nail to a pair of long bone knitting needles, I decided to overhaul my own basket and restock systematically. There is really no necessity of crowding into this small space every bit of sewing equipment one might possibly ever need, so the first thing I did was eliminate all "once-a-year" implements and the "sometime" paraphernalia. I store here only those things I use very, very often.

In days gone by I felt a delight in sticking in one spool of every color of thread I owned, a veritable merchant's display, with the result that it was usually a delightful mixture, requiring unlimited time and patience to untangle and always a waste, for one's good disposition eventually evaporated and the easiest way was to break off yards and yards to discard. Now I keep only white, black and tan, but each one must choose the colors she uses most often.

The next item is a very small cushion which holds an assortment of common pins, safety pins, and three or four sizes of needles.

Of course, I have a regular button box but why run to it every time anyone needs to be repaired before he can appear in public? So now I have three large safety pins which I keep filled with buttons, one size to each pin and the sizes most commonly needed for my family, and I can see at a glance which size I want without scraping through the bottom of the basket.

Then there is a stick of white chalk (or a crayon may be used) for marking darts and plaits of patterns, and a safety razor blade. I have found nothing quite as handy as the latter when I am making over old garments and need to do some ripping.

I keep a spool wound with narrow white tape and when I want lingerie clasps or straps, instead of sending to town for the ready-made variety I make my own in a jiffy.

Another hobby of mine is two thimbles. When whipping seams or hems over my finger I wear a thimble on the first finger of my left hand also. Besides holding the work smooth so one can make smaller and neater stitches, it saves the finger tip all those annoying pricks.

Of course, I have a bodkin for threading ribbons and the like, but for putting rubber tape in bloomer top and legs I find nothing so satisfactory as a safety pin. Fasten the head through the tape, close the pin, and slide through as any bodkin.

I have a tape measure that winds up automatically out of the way, but I also keep a folding rule in my basket. It comes in handy for drawing chalk lines to follow and for making patterns whose lines must be straight. The surplus stock of bias tape, darning cotton, needles I keep in the machine drawers, and replenish my workbasket from time to time.

Then with a pair of sharp nine-inch shears and a pair of blunt pointed kindergarten scissors I have a workbasket that is not crowded but holds sufficient to keep one's sewing for weeks. L. R. M.

Fabric bags with a tweedy weave are specially popular for street and spectators' sports. Novelty fastenings, irregular lines, generous interiors, and usable fittings are to the fore. The round-base model is favored. Beads, lace, and metal are used for evening bags. These are increasing in size.


Today's New
RECIPE
Strawberry Chiffon Pie
(One 9-inch pie)

1 level tablespoonful KNOX SPARKLING GELATINE
¼ cup cold water
½ cup boiling water
1 cup sugar
1 cup strawberries, cut in small pieces
1 tablespoonful lemon juice
¼ teaspoonful salt
½ cup cream, whipped
2 egg whites

Crush berries, cover with sugar, and let stand about half an hour. Soak gelatine in cold water about five minutes and dissolve in boiling water. Add strawberry mixture, lemon juice and salt. Cool, and when mixture begins to thicken, fold in whipped cream and the stiffly beaten egg whites. Fill baked pie shell, and chill. Just before serving, garnish with whipped cream and strawberries.

*A new way to enjoy strawberries—a new easy way of making pies. This is a "Cool Cookery" pie, made in the ice box instead of the oven. There are scores and scores of new ideas for "Cool Cookery" with everyday foods in the FREE Knox recipe books. A package of Knox Sparkling Gelatine makes 4 different dishes, 6 servings each . . . economical! Knox combines perfectly with every food . . . more useful! Write*
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Order Grape-Nuts from your grocer today. Serve a "Budget-Breakfast" tomorrow! Grape-Nuts is a General Foods product.

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FOR BREAKFAST TOMORROW

# Republican Rally In New York Seeks Koenig Abdication

## Black's Candidacy Splits Democratic Party Over Mayoralty

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 1—The Republican drive to unseat Mr. Samuel S. Koenig as head of the New York County Republican Committee in the forthcoming primary campaign is under way here today, under the banner of the Organization of Regular Reepublicans for change in New York County leadership. At a rally of 1000 Republicans last night at which the decline of the party in local affairs was deplored, the purposes of the campaign were stated as follows:

1. Restoration of faith in the integrity of the Republican Party in New York County.

2. Support of fusion, but, as the essential step to this, establishment of the party as a force in the community against Tammany aggrandizement.

3. Disassociation with the ambitions of any individual or faction within the party.

4. Setting up of a medium for the convictions of the average Republican voter.

The mobilization of Republican forces against the veteran G. O. P. leader follows his refusal to comply with the suggestion of prominent Republicans this week that he withdraw as leader. Among those who joined in this request were Mr. Elihu Root, Mr. Henry L. Stimson and Mr. Ogden Mills.

None of these names were on the full slate of speakers at the rally last night, although the representation was outstandingly that of men and women long identified with party activity under Mr. Koenig's leadership. The younger element of the party was in particular evidence. Mr. James A. Hatch, president of the Tenth Assembly District Republican Club, is chairman of the governing organization, and the manager of the "Koenig Must Go" campaign is Mr. David B. Costuma, long a militant opponent of the county leader.

Mr. Charles H. Tuttle, defeated Republican candidate for Governor in 1928, was the principal speaker at the meeting and called for "a free and independent party" with "no deals, no nominations and no jobs from Tammany." He defined the objectives of the anti-Koenig movement as the conversion of the G. O. P. organization into a militant minority and ultimately an effective government party and the unseating of Tammany in the mayoralty election next November. Continuance of Mr. Koenig in power would defeat the latter purpose, he declared, since the people had lost confidence in him through his reputation of being a secret ally of Tammany Hall. The movement will be of civic service, he said, even if it brings about nothing more than "a new and militant Republicanism."

Mr. Tuttle referred to the movement to enroll Judge Samuel Seabury, independent Democrat, as head of the fusion mayoralty movement, and stressed that such enlistment was impossible "save under the leadership against which no charge of compromises and deals with Tammany Hall can be made."

Meanwhile, in the Democratic camp, the first move to contest the Tammany nomination for Mayor is being launched this week following the declaration of candidacy of Representative Loring M. Black Jr. of the Fifth Congressional District, Brooklyn. Mr. Black's action is a final and definite split with Mr. John H. McCooey. Kings County "boss," but political observers hold that his chances of capturing indorsement in the primaries is slight.

On the other hand, Mr. Black holds it will not be difficult to defeat the machine this year, due to the low morale of the district leaders, "most of them being highly suspicious of the promises of the leadership," and to recent prosecutions of election inspectors for fraud, which makes a fair count possible.

# Harvard Announces Two Professorships

Elections of Prof. George D. Birkhoff to the Perkins professorship of mathematics, and of Prof. Henry J. Cadbury, Byrn Mawr College, to the Hollis professorship of divinity at Harvard University were announced today at University Hall.

Professor Birkhoff is internationally known as a mathematician, and has received several prizes for his research in mathematics during recent years. A graduate of Harvard College in 1905 he obtained his doctor's degree at the University of Chicago in 1907. He has been editor of several journals and author of three books dealing with relativity and dynamical systems. He joined the Harvard faculty in 1912. Professor Cadbury graduated from Haverford College in 1903 and obtained his doctor's degree at Harvard in 1914. Since 1926 he has been professor of Biblical literature at Bryn Mawr College.

Four appointments effective Sept. 1, 1933, were also announced: Mr. Seymour E. Harris, lecturer on economics, and Mr. Michael Karpovich, lecturer on history, to be assistant professors of economics and tutors in the division of history, government and economics; Mr. Wassily W. Leontief, instructor in economics, to be assistant professor of economics, and Mr. Theodore J. Stier, instructor in physiology, to be assistant professor of general physiology and tutor in the division of biology.

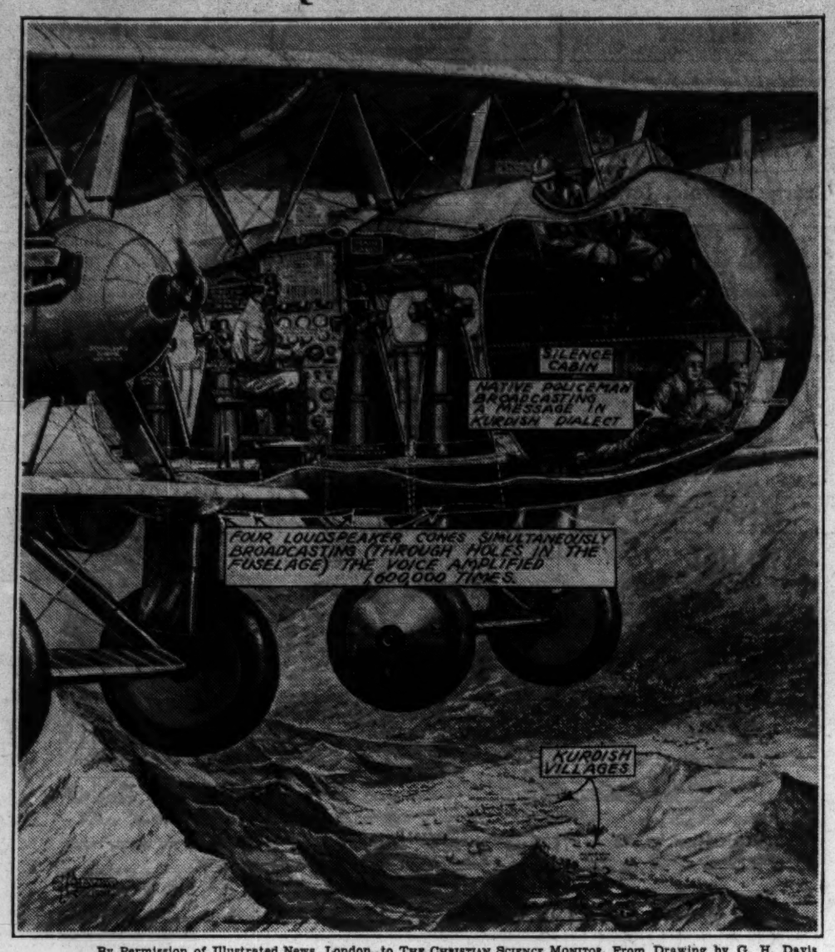
### National Public Debt Up

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—The national public debt increased during May to $21,-635,385,981, compared with $21,441,209,176 at the end of April and $19,036,916,646 on May 31 a year ago.

### H. C. Bohack Sales

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—Sales of H. C. Bohack Company for the four weeks ended May 27 totaled $2,366,890, a decrease of 10.2 per cent from a year ago. Tonnage volume, however, was up 6.7 per cent.

# *Verbal Bombs Quell Kurdish Rebel Tribesmen*

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At the Left Is the Wireless Operator. Above Are the Reserve Pilot (Looking Down) and the Chief Pilot. In the Lower Front of the Plane Are the Political Officer and a Native Policeman Using the Microphone to Warn the Tribesmen in Their Own Language to Stop Lawlessness or Take the Consequences. This Practice Has Proved Completely Successful in a Number of Instances and Serious Results Prevented.

# *Radio Programs*

**Eastern Daylight Saving Time**

**WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990ke-303m)**

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market report.
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring"; sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie"; sketch.
6:00 Announcements; sport review.
6:15 NBC, Comedy duo.
6:30 NBC, "Major Sharp and Minor," trio.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill," sketch.
7:30 Grin and Bearit, songs.
7:45 Bill Williams; piano duo.
8:00 Massachusetts State College Band and Quartet.
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 NBC, Phil Cook; Shavers.
9:00 "Over the Heather," with Sandy MacFarlane.
9:30 NBC, Phil Baker; male quartet; female trio; orchestra.
10:00 Studio speaker.
10:15 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "First Nighter" sketch.
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:30 NBC, "Phantom Gypsy"; soloist; orchestra.
12:00-1:00 NBC dance music.

**WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)**

5:00 p. m.—Studio speakers.
5:30 NBC, "Winnie the Pooh," sketch.
5:45 "Bud," Radio Scoutmaster.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 Piano soloist.
6:45 "Tessie the Typist," sketch.
7:00 NBC, Rollikers Quartet.
7:15 NBC, "Burton Holmes at the Century of Progress."
7:30 Vocal trio; piano duo; soloist.
8:00 NBC, Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers Quartet; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Grocery Store; Tom Howard; Jeannie Lang, quartet; orchestra.
9:30 Buddy Clark; John Herrick; Willie Morris; trio; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Jack Benny; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Country Club"; Alex Morrison; soloist; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

**WNAC, Boston (1230ke-244m)**

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Don Lang's animal story.
5:15 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy," sketch.
5:45 "Pleasure Cruise of the Air."
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Violin."
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue, sketch.
6:45 "Chandu," transcription sketch.
7:00 CBS, Mildred Bailey; Four Eton Boys; orchestra.
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers," sketch.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter, news.
8:00 "Birthday Party" program.
8:15 "The Front Page Speaks," sketch.
8:30 Minstrel program.
9:00 CBS, Irvin S. Cobb; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
9:30 CBS, "Inside Story—Jack Dempsey," sketch with Edwin C. Hill.
10:00 CBS, Lou Holtz; Grace Moore; orchestra.
10:30 Harold Stern's Orchestra; soloists.
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:15 CBS, De Re Mi, female trio.
11:30-1:00 CBS dance music.

**WAAB, Boston (1410ke-213m)**

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, Stamp Adventurers' Club.
6:15 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Vocal trio; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 Dinner music.
7:30 Organ recital.
8:00 CBS, Nino Martini, tenor; Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
8:30 Fashion Revue.
8:45 Organ recital.
9:00 Chemical Society talk.
9:15 Eddie Lane's Orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 Le Paradis Band.
10:30 CBS, Little Jack Little, songs.
10:45 CBS, Freddie Rich's Columbians.

**WHDH, Boston (830ke-361m)**

5:00 p. m.—Helen Otis, pianist.
5:15 "Poetical Musings."
5:30 Orchestral program.
5:45 WHDH Ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
6:15 WHDH Ensemble.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
7:00 Touraine Ensemble.
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Orchestral program.
8:00 Equal Tax League talk.
8:30 Eda Frim and Four Sharps.
8:45 Larry Thornton, tenor.
9:00 New Yorkers Orchestra.
9:30 "Evening Reveries," instrumental.
9:45 Broadcast to the Fishermen at Sea.

## *Tomorrow's Features*

**WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920ke-326m)**

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:30 p. m.—Musical programs.
1:15 p. m.—Studio soloists.
1:45 p. m.—Talk, "Timely Topics."
2:00 p. m.—Amateur program.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:15 p. m.—"Moments With the Masters."
4:30 p. m.—"Down East Minstrels."

**WBZ**

7:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
11:45 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:00 noon—NBC, Address, Premier Muxsolini, from Rome.
1:15 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, "Concert Echoes."
3:30 p. m.—Springfield College Chorus.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Tango Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, Chautauqua Opera Association.

**WEEI**

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—Organ recital; soloists.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; organ.
1:10-4.00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; NBC music.

**WNAC**

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—Doubleheader, Braves-Brooklyn, Fred Hoey, reporter.

**WAAB**

8:30 a. m.—Organ recital.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Announcements; news.
3:15-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

# Virginia Made Custodian Of Woodrow Wilson Film

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va.—The State copy of the Woodrow Wilson memorial film, which is destined to keep forever the voice and mannerisms of the great war President, has been deposited with the University of Virginia and is available for use, according to Harry M. Smith Jr., Richmond attorney, and chairman of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Society.

The film, 5000 feet in length, was secured as a result of a campaign conducted in Virginia over a period of several years, during which the cost was met by private subscriptions. A substantial part of the fund was raised by a Richmond newspaper through appeals to its readers. The copy turned over to the University of Virginia, as custodian, is a new, untouched copy. It contains a number of additions which were found after the original was first arranged. Wilson's public career is shown in the film. The pictures were taken not only at home, but abroad.

# *Penny 'Born' in 1801 Given to University*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A penny, "born" in the same year as the University of South Carolina, 1801, was recently sent to the president and faculty of that institution by Mr. A. N. Breneman, of Battles Wharf, Ala.

The old coin is larger than a 25-cent piece, though not quite as large as a half-dollar. It has a Liberty head, surmounted by the single word, "Liberty," on the face side. On the reverse the words "One Cent" are circled by the vine and leaf design still used on pennies, and the date is stamped at the bottom.

Part of Mr. Breneman's letter is as follows: "I am enclosing you a coin. . . . Looks as though it has seen hard usage, but is the best I have. I am bordering on 81; born in Lancaster, Penna., June 12, 1852. I moved to South Carolina in 1866. Lived here happily 11 years, 10 miles from Clemson College. May you live long and prosper."

# State Tax Revenues Show Drop in South Carolina

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A decline of approximately $700,000 in state revenues, exclusive of the gas tax, under the corresponding period for last year, was shown for the first quarter of 1933 in the report of Mr. W. G. Query, chairman of the state tax commission.

They totaled $2,142,716, as compared with $2,844,769 for the first quarter of 1932. Gasoline tax revenues fared better, showing a decrease of only $109,412. Total collections for the first quarter of 1933 were $3,581,140, as compared with $4,392,910 for a like period last year. Only two tax sources boosted their revenues over those of last year, the electric power tax, principally due to the payment of back obligations, and the retail store tax.

### General Electric Busy

YOUNGSTOWN, June 2—More than 175 employees of General Electric Company lamp works here are working eight hours a day compared with seven hours recently as a result of the sharp pickup in the automobile business. Heavier demands for headlight lamps account for the increased operations. The plant's 40 employees are continuing to work five days a week with output averaging 70 per cent.

# Aerial Microphone Warns Tribesmen To Restore Order

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—Verbal "bombs" are now being used by the British Royal Air Force in place of explosives to quell rebel Kurdish tribesmen. Warnings from the air are delivered by a human voice amplified 1,600,000 times. This method of restoring peace in mountainous outposts entirely avoids casualties.

Recently the inhabitants of some villages in Kurdistan, a country where every man prefers to be his own authority, a great voice was heard coming from an airplane which in the past had sometimes been connected with the dropping of bombs.

But this time, speaking in their own language, the great voice told the people of Aigosh, Mawata and Banan to surrender at a certain place within three days or punishment would follow. The warning was completely successful.

A native policeman who could speak the Kurdish language spoke the message given him by the political officer who lay alongside him in the nose of the airplane. Should nobody be available to speak a language, gramophone records can be made of messages to be used.

# Mercer University Marks Centennial In Big Celebration

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PENFIELD, Ga.—Exercises were held here May 27, commemorating the founding of Mercer University, now located at Macon, but established in 1833 at Penfield by Jesse Mercer, a Baptist minister. This ceremony was the first of a four-day celebration of the centennial anniversary of Mercer University.

Speaking from the old chapel of the university, now used as a Baptist church, President S. V. Sanford of the University of Georgia, made the principal address of the occasion.

"One hundred years ago Mercer Institute came into being largely because a changed view was taking place in education," stated Dr. Sanford. "Creative education demanded that schools be brought into harmony with community life. That meant manual or vocational training should hold a prominent place and not a subsidiary place in the schools.

"This form of education was not made possible to any extent until the passage of the Merrill Act of 1862. We are now advocating this form of education as if it were a new thought. It failed in 1833 because the idea was too far in advance of conditions and of the educational ideals of that generation."

Jesse Mercer founded the original Mercer on 450 acres in Penfield as a manual labor school, but in 1837 it was chartered as a university and given the right to confer degrees. It was endowed with $100,000 by Georgia Baptists.

# Air Passenger Increase Reported in Charlotte

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Air passenger travel in Charlotte the first three months of this year has increased 25 per cent over 1932 and each month is showing a gain over the preceding one, said Mr. E. E. Stone, local representative of the Eastern Air Transport, here.

The new 18-passenger planes are being given their final tests and will soon be installed on the Eastern Air Transport lines, which links Charlotte with New York on the east and Miami and South American lines on the south. These planes are perfectly streamlined, having the motors inserted in the lower wings, and having retractable landing gears that permit a top speed of 180 miles an hour.

# Lindbergh Favors Federal Dirigible Policy Be Kept Up

## Says It Is Vital—Mitchell Backs Him—Others Say Rigid Airship Fails

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—Alternate praise and criticism of lighter-than-air ships was put before a congressional committee yesterday by a succession of witnesses, led by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

Testifying in the joint congressional inquiry into the disaster which befell the Navy's airship, Akron, Colonel Lindbergh urged continuation of the Government's experimental policy in this field as a matter vital to the future of general aviation.

His opinion was vigorously indorsed by Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell, retired, but both Lindbergh and Gen. Mitchell had a word of criticism for the Navy. Gen. Mitchell said it spent money without getting adequate results and Colonel Lindbergh said ships should be commanded by trained and qualified airship officers.

**On the Opposite Side**

On the other side were grouped Col. J. M. Patterson, publisher of the New York Daily News; Mr. Cleveland Rodgers, managing editor of the Brooklyn Eagle; Mr. Emile Gauvreau, managing editor of the New York Daily Mirror; and, with qualifications, Mr. Harry F. Guggenheim, president of the Daniel Guggenheim Foundation for the Promotion of Aviation.

Colonel Patterson, Mr. Rodgers and Mr. Gauvreau, who have been editorially opposed to government lighter-than-air development, said they did not have a high regard for the utility of the rigid airship in military operations from the standpoints of maneuverability, vulnerability and general construction.

Mr. Guggenheim, whose interest in lighter-than-air craft in the past has made possible extensive experimentation in this field, told the committee it was his belief that "as time goes on, heavier-than-air craft will more and more supersede lighter-than-air."

Colonel Lindbergh, while urging continuation of development in lighter-than-air fields, said he likewise felt that heavier-than-air ships would always best serve commercial aviation needs.

**Both in Swaddling Clothes**

"Both lighter-than-air and heavier-than-air are inherently incomplete and young," he continued, "and I do not think that this generation or the next two generations can say that either is impractical."

General Mitchell, while reiterating his oft-expressed wish for a separate air service, evoked laughter from committee members and spectators by figuratively—and with gestures—sinking the navy.

"You think," asked Senator William H. King (D.) of Utah, chairman, "we are wasting money on battleships?"

"I don't think so—I know it," retorted General Mitchell.

# Motor Vehicle Title Bill Backed by Ryan

Issuance of certificates of title for motor vehicles as called for in a bill now before Ways and Means Committee of the Massachusetts House of Representatives has been approved by the registrar of motor vehicles, Mr. Morgan T. Ryan. Under this plan, he said, the efficiency of his department would be greatly increased, the number of automobile thefts reduced and the collection of excise taxes on automobiles facilitated.

Under the bill the owner of a car would be called upon to pay a fee of 50 cents for a certificate of title. Sponsors of the bill claim that this small fee would be in effect a safety insurance and would tend to make the sale of stolen cars much more difficult. Also that the measure would gradualy improve over a period of years until full security for the car owner would be reached.

# General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### ANIMALS

FOR SALE—Beautiful, healthy Persian kittens, all colors; gentle, lovable pets; satisfaction and safe shipment guaranteed. COEUR-DE-LION CATTERY, 2147 West Eighth Ave., Gary, Indiana.

### MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

EXPERIENCED salesman seeking to represent foreign or domestic manufacturer; thoroughly experienced merchandising through dealers. Write Box E-1, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

### PRINTING

LATEST appreciation slips, gummed, blocked and neatly printed; reasonable price. Write to WINSLOW PRESS, Winchester, Mass.

### SUMMER HOMES

BREWSTER ON CAPE COD—2 attractive Cape Cod homes, artistically furnished, all modern conveniences, private beach, fireplaces, garage, meals optional at central Guest House, maid and caretaker available; 7 rooms, bath; end of point, beautiful view of bay; 12 rooms, 5 baths, picturesque old homestead modernized, steam heat; summer rental reasonable. SEA PINES SCHOOL, Brewster, Mass.

# Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 449 9th St.—Five-room apartment to let; all improvements; near subways. Phone before 8 mornings, after 8 evenings, South 8-6869. B. ALMQUIST.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 127A Cooper St.—Three sunny rooms, real kitchen, living room, bedroom, bath. In private quiet house; suitable 1 or 2 persons. BAUMERT.

### BEAUTY SHOPS

ALICE E. HUGHES, Beautician, specializing in care of the scalp and skin, shampooing, waving, manicuring, 18 Clearway St., Suite 1, Boston. KENmore 9541.

# Local Classified Advertising

### APARTMENTS TO LET

ALLSTON, MASS., 1135 Commonwealth Ave., near Brighton Ave.—One-room alcove, two-room apartment; $35 to $40. ALG. 9466.

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.—6 rooms, sun parlor; 2-family house, newly decorated; reasonable; adults. 111-14 86th Ave. Cleveland 3-0679.

THE FENMORE invites those who desire a higher type apartment in the Fenway location, 1 to 4 rooms. Office, 94 Charlesgate East, cor. Boylston St., Boston.

**WARE HALL**
383 Harvard Street, Cambridge, Mass.
APARTMENTS WITH RESTAURANT SERVICE
Suite of living room, one or two bedrooms and bath; all are outside rooms; open fireplace; elevator operator on duty day and night; the dining room is exclusively for tenants; hardly five minutes' walk to Harvard Square, two minutes to surface cars. Univ. 3303. ALFRED J. WHITE, Manager.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—6 rooms furnished or unfurnished, electricity, refrigeration, garage, garden; ideal location, or would share furnished with gentleman. 886 Weld St. Parkway 3275.

### APARTMENTS FURNISHED

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—Charming 2-room apartment overlooking gardens; 20 minutes from The Mother Church; immediately for two weeks or longer. Box M-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

N. Y. C. (71st near B'way)—Reasonable rent, short or long period, beautiful 5-room apartment, completely furnished. Endicott 2-3825 (RHINE).

N. Y. C.—Beautiful, completely equipped 2-room apartment, southern exposure; new building. 336 West End Ave., 15 F. Trafalgar 7-0904.

**WHITEFIELD HALL**
19 GARDEN ST., CAMBRIDGE
Convenient to Harvard Sq., Colleges and Christian Science church. Fireproof construction, automatic elevators. Refrigeration, incinerators, fireplaces, etc. Cafe. Desk service. Maid service if desired. 1 to 6 rooms—1 and 2 baths.
Furnished or Unfurnished
Mather, Concord and Lexington Halls
Tel. UNIversity 2263 or 3984
Visitors to Annual Meeting Accommodated

### BOARD FOR CHILDREN

"BLAKELEIGH"—Mountain Farm (78 miles N. Y.); beautiful country; limited number boys 7-14; season $100. Caledonia 5-4466. BLAKE, 144 East 36th St., New York City.

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools, guidance and supervision of studies, trips to historic places, sports, summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917.

### CAMPS AND COTTAGES

TAMWORTH, N. H.—Red Cottage to let, furnished house; pine woods, brooks, swimming pool; half-mile from village and Christian Science society. Write or telephone 170, Danvers, Mass.

TO LET at Englewood Beach, West Yarmouth, Mass., attractively furnished 7-room cottage with every convenience; very near water; garage. C. H. JACKSON, 40 Clark St., Lexington, Mass. Tel. 0257.

### COUNTRY BOARD

EDGEHILL INN
Spuyten-Duyvil-on-Hudson, New York City
Apartments, Suites and Single Rooms
Country Club Facilities
Delightful Walks and Gardens
Twenty-five Minutes from 42d Street
Phone Kingsbridge 6-8105

### FOOD PRODUCTS

WILDERNESS HONEY—From bee to you, it's guaranteed pure; 2½ lb. can, 50c; 5 lb. can, 90c. WILDERNESS HONEY APIARIES, R. D. #4, Middlebury, Vt.

### FUR STORAGE

DRY COLD FUR STORAGE—Expert repairing, remodeling. WINTHROP FURS, Inc., C. H. ANDERSON, 280 Devonshire St., Boston. Lib. 0643. We call and deliver.

FUR STORAGE—2% valuation; restyling, repairing, relining, free glazing; call and deliver. LIB. 2724. CANTOR BROS., 165 Tremont St., Boston.

### HELP WANTED

MIDDLE-AGE assistant at wayside lunch and gasoline station; near Poughkeepsie weekends. Write, stating wages expected. GREEN BULLFROG, Staatsburgh, N. Y.

### HOMES WITH ATTENTION

EXPERIENCED care and attention given if desired; centrally located; near Christian Science church. MRS. THOMPSON, Sterling 3-7350 (Brooklyn, N. Y.).

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License. 12 Mason Terrace, Aspinwall 6419.

### PATENT ATTORNEYS

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Technical Expert Small Payments
Empire State Bldg., New York City

### PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN, Bantam Lake, Lakeside, Conn.—300-acre estate in Litchfield Hills; 18-room colonial house; quiet, homelike vacation place; rates $20-$35; 6th season. Telephone Litchfield 441-13.

**Elm Terrace Homestead**
A quiet, real home for those seeking study and rest. We supply our table from our own farm. Every comfort. Rates $15, $20 and $25 weekly. Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Bahe; tel No. Easton 263-11; Alger's Corner, South Easton, Mass.

MORIAH, N. Y.—In the Adirondacks, 3 miles from Port Henry on Lake Champlain, a quiet home for those who wish to rest and study; $1 per day for room and breakfast; weekly rates on request. MRS. NELLIE A. MICHELSEN.

**SILVER BIRCHES**
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
*Home for rest, study and recreation.*
Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

### REAL ESTATE

**ADIRONDACK PROPERTIES**
Rentals—Sales—Service
FRANCIS H. SLATER
Tupper Lake, N. Y.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., N. Y.—Modern residence, 13 rooms, 5 baths, 3 dressing rooms; half acre, beautifully landscaped; choice location; exceptional value, reduced to $40,000. Inspection by appointment. R. C. GILLIES, Owner, 101 Park Avenue, New York City.

JUST what you have been looking for; 100x100, beautifully wooded; spring water; 15 minutes to two towns, schools, railroads. Further information, Or. 4-7311, 196 No. Day St., Orange, N. J.

MILTON, MASS.
ATTRACTIVE single, brick and wood; just completed; good location; 36 Frothingham St., near high school, or will build; land to select from. Builder, ERICKSON & RENNIE. ORA. 4355.

**ON CHESAPEAKE BAY**
In Sunny Southern Maryland, Calvert County, 67½ acres; the finest bay front property in the State for either exclusive home site, or development; 50 miles from Washington; unimproved; half mile of shore line with wonderful old shade trees, wide sandy beach; the home of the fish, crab and wild duck. H. M. MELLOR, 830 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

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Wonderful panoramic view of lovely countryside; 8-room colonial home, exquisitely furnished; hedged garden and terraces, 2 acres of land; bathing, boating and fishing privileges on clear restricted pond; 20 miles from Boston; shown by appointment only; liquidation price $12,500. Call Mr. LOVE, Lexington 1697, or Arlington 6061. RUSH & HAMLIN.

### ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Rooms and board in residential section; cool; reasonable rates; near car line. 23 Sumner Road. Asp. 9585.

SCITUATE home for elderly people who desire quiet in delightful seashore village; cool, airy rooms; best food; intelligent service. MRS. KENNEY, 6 DRAKE, First Parish Road, Scituate, Mass.

WEST HARWICH, CAPE COD, JULY ONLY Room and board, private family; all conveniences; private beach; $20.00. MRS. DONNA BAILEY, West Orange, N. J.

### ROOMS TO LET

ARLINGTON, MASS., 15 Water St.—Single or double furnished room, near cars; breakfasts if desired; rent reasonable. MRS. W. A. WESTON; transients accommodated.

BACK BAY, MASS., 1069 Boylston St., Suite 2, JONES—Rooms for transients; private family; homelike; $8 and $10 single; near Christian Science church. Ken. 0854.

BOSTON, 288 Commonwealth Avenue, The Cairns—Attractively furnished rooms in quiet residence; walking distance from The Mother Church and Boston downtown section. Comm. 1838.

BOSTON—Unusual rooms, one with twin beds; private home near The Mother Church; Christian Scientists preferred; quiet for study. 118 Hemenway, Suite 3; tel. Kenmore 3708.

BOSTON, MASS.—3 double rooms, $5 a night; large, light, near The Mother Church. MRS. L. W. HYER, 30 Gainsboro Street.

### ROOMS TO LET (Continued)

BOSTON, 488 Beacon St., Water Side—Beautiful large rooms with private bath; also single rooms; free parking; meals near by. Commonwealth 8050.

BOSTON, 362 Comm. Ave., Suite 5—Single and double rooms for transients or permanent guests; reasonable rates. Tel. Com. 4178.

BOSTON, MASS.—Exceptionally attractive rooms in high class apartment; near church; Christian Scientists preferred. Circle 6336.

BOSTON—Pleasant sunny rooms; transients or permanent; prices very reasonable. 25 Gainsboro St., HELEN JOHNSON. Com. 8589.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner Section—Front and side room in lovely second floor apartment, surrounded by trees; refinement, cleanliness; 1 minute to car lines; permanent-transient; breakfast and dinner if desired; reasonable. Longwood 7040.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Private home has one double and one single room with porch; meals if desired. Porter 2251-W; transients accommodated.

N. Y. C., 46 West 73rd—Large cheerful double room, elevator, running water, fireplace; near Central Park and church; kitchen privileges for breakfasts, $8 per week; single room, $4. Apt. 2 south.

NEW YORK CITY, 255 West 90th (10-N)—Light, airy, beautifully furnished double, $5.00 each; single, $3.00; quiet; exceptional home environment.

N. Y. C., 504 West 112th St.—Attractive front rooms $3.50, kitchen privileges; near church; elevator. Apt. 4-E. Tel. University 4-8455.

N. Y. C., 300 Claremont Ave., Apt. 44—Two large, bright, single bedrooms; reasonable; use kitchen; close Drive; transportation. Cath. 8-9085.

N. Y. C., 86-88 Macdougal St. (below Washington Square)—Club residence for men, $4.00 to $5.00; showers, large garden; references.

N. Y. C., 310 West 95th (Near Drive)—Newly furnished, light, clean room, telephone, Frigidaire, elevator, conveniences; $5.00. Apt. 64.

N. Y. C., 601 West 115th, Apt. 94—Pleasant room, 4-room apartment; river view; good transportation; references. University 4-4717.

N. Y. C., 100th St. (2547 Broadway)—Single outside room, running water, near entrance and bath; $6. MITCHELL, Riverside 9-4185.

OLD MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
Would you like to live in a house, or a home? Little comforts make the difference: easy chairs, reading lamps, fireplaces, many windows, garden and shade trees make the Pedrick House at Marblehead an ideal place to stay.

ROOMS and apartments at summer rates; reservations. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 336 Huntington Ave., Boston. Ken. 4032.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—Single room, near bath; double room with dressing room; meals optional; near trolley. Tel. Parkway 3797-R.

### RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

EXPERT Oriental and domestic rug cleaning and repairing. CITY ORIENTAL RUG CO., 67 Carver St., Boston. Hancock 4158.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR desires position; thoroughly experienced. HARRY J. BROADHURST, 143 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Longwood 6183.

CIVIL ENGINEER, 15 years field and management experience with large utility, desires opportunity for constructive work with progressive organization. Write Box S-23, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

YOUNG MAN of good family, a senior in Amherst, desires position as companion for boys; capable of tutoring in French, German, Latin and math; good swimmer and can drive any car; has handled small sailing craft and motorboats; available middle of June; references exchanged. Box M-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Refined Swiss woman desires part time housework; thorough, willing, reliable; Bay Ridge section. Tel. Atlantic 5-8787.

CHEERFUL young woman, experienced as attendant companion, offers loving service; willing to travel. Write Box W-17, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

EXPERIENCED child's nurse, willing assist in home; references. Write Box M-18, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

YOUNG woman decorator, capable of attending simple secretarial and office duties, desires position with interior decorating establishment located anywhere. Write Box M-15, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

### SUMMER BOARD

COME to quaint old Marblehead by the sea; pleasant rooms, single or light housekeeping. MISS HUNNEWELL, 45 High St., Marblehead, Mass. Tel. 2220.

**DIRIGO HOUSE** Long Island, Casco Bay, Me.
*Open June 10 through September*
Splendid cooking. Bathing. Sailing. Fishing. $30 to $40 double; $15 to $21 single. Six miles from Portland.
THE MISSES PERRY

### SUMMER HOMES

**PHILLIPS BEACH, MASS.**
Attractive 10-room furnished house, 3 baths, sleeping porch and piazzas all screened; exclusive neighborhood, near beach. Breakers 3763.

YARMOUTH, ME.—3½ acres at Princes Point, beach, 2-car garage, screened porch, 4 bedrooms, all improvements, gardener, $400 season. W. H. KINGSBURY, R. F. D. 4, Falmouth, Me.

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ETHEL CUNNINGHAM, Play Director University Settlement, pupil S. S. Curry, Boston; open for engagements. Bryant 9-8570; Hotel Flanders, N. Y. C.

### TO LET—FURNISHED

POINT ALLERTON—Summer residence; excellent view; 8 rooms, bath, electric range, 2-car garage; references required. MRS. F. L. EMERY, Lexington, Mass. Tel. Lex. 0420.

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CHARLES W. ANTON
16 years with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 691 Dudley St., Uphams Cor., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206.

SHADES, SLIP COVERS, DRAPERIES MATTRESSES
JONES, CONNORS & BROWN
709 Mass. Ave., Arl. 5342, Arlington
Don't trust your antique and fine old furniture to inexperienced hands.

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**AT WHOLESALE**
We are offering a genuine and an exceptional value in men's suits which are made of pure woolen worsteds in all sizes and all latest models. Colors: Oxford gray, blue, banker's gray and brown, $12.50. Extra trousers to match, also striped worsted dress trousers, $3.50.
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Phone Gr. 7-0074

REAL SILK HOSIERY proved by Pittsburg Testing Laboratories to be the longest wearing chiffon in America. J. BRITTON, 94 Mt. Hope St., Roslindale, Mass. Par. 2130-M.

### WEATHER STRIPPING

AND SCREENS, rewiring, wood, metal and roll. Tontine shades. Norge electric refrigerators. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Newton Centre 1114 (Mass.).

## *MASSACHUSETTS*

### ARLINGTON

**HOOVER Suction Sweeper**
TWO MODELS
$59.50 $79.50

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Roofing—Painting—Weatherstrips
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We make your old shoes look like new. Best materials and reliable prices. Work on ladies' shoes a specialty.
*Hats Cleaned and Reblocked*

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**NEVILLE, Photographer**
*Makers of*
*Distinctive Portraits*
At your home or our studio
Frames, Commercial Photography
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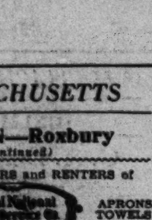
**(To Help You)**
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Advertising Records, COMmonwealth 4330.

In Brookline *It's*
**FREY'S**
*Start the Season right*
with a

FREY'S Permanent Wave
Our FINGER WAVES are perfect.
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts.
*BETTER CARE MEANS BETTER HAIR*
276 Harvard St., Coolidge Cor.
TELEPHONE ASPINWALL 0800

**JOHN WILSON**
*CARPENTER AND BUILDER*
Remodeling and Repair Work. We specialize in Storm Porches, etc. Estimates furnished.
80 UNIVERSITY RD., BROOKLINE, MASS.
Asp. 8143

We Can Meet
YOUR BUDGET
**SUNSHINE LAUNDRY**
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MONITOR
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Porter 4390-W 9-12 Daily

**The Harvard Service Station, Inc.**
*COMPLETE ONE-STOP SERVICE*
Brake Service Storage Tires and Tubes
Lubrication Batteries
Washing and Polishing
PAN-AM Gasoline and Motor Oils
*Just Around the Corner in Brattle Square*
PORter 1500
"AT THE TW OWHITE TOWERS"

*VISITORS WELCOME*
**EDITH GOODELL SHOPS**

1676 Mass. Ave., Cambridge
78 Trapelo Road, Belmont
Headquarters for Smartly Styled Summer Apparel.
Sizes 14 to 46. Prices $5.95 to $23.50.

**DORR'S EXPRESS**
Cambridge and Boston
TRUCKING
Trunks and Baggage to all Boats and Trains
Cambridge Office
51 Pine Street University 8171
*BOSTON OFFICES*
157 Blackstone St. Capitol 5665
256 Franklin St. Liberty 4182
Call Evenings Bel. 2738-M

Fancy Meadowridge Ducklings 19c
Fancy Fresh Native Broilers
dressed fresh daily to order
at farm, 29c
**EDWIN R. SAGE Co**
FREE DELIVERY—PORTER 2200

**Moth Proof—Dust Proof Garment Bags**
Sentry Products
Hangers Insecticides
Russell R. Cameron
26 BRATTLE ST. Univ. 6760

CAMBRIDGE TRUST CO.
GENERAL BANKING &
TRUST SERVICE
*SAVINGS DEPARTMENT*
*SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS*
*TRUST DEPARTMENT*
MASS. AVENUE AND HOLYOKE STREET
*BRANCH*
2078 MASS. AVE., NORTH CAMBRIDGE

Rug Cleaning and Floor Polishing by World Famous
ELECTRO LUX
*Satisfaction Guaranteed*
*Price reasonable.*
LEWIS HYDE
Porter 3779-M

**CHOICE FLOWERS**
ARTISTICALLY ARRANGED
COVIN
Harvard Sq., Camb. Uni. 9490
*CHARGE ACCOUNTS SOLICITED*

We Buy Furniture
**Fournier Furniture Exchange**
1280 Massachusetts Ave. Porter 6298
146 Charles Street, Boston

*CONSULT US ABOUT*
**DECORATIONS**
PAPERHANGING—KALSOMINING
GRAINING and GLAZING
*Prompt Service at Reasonable Prices*
FRED HAYDEN, 28 Palmer Street
*Established 1891* Tel. University 1697

## MASSACHUSETTS

### CAMBRIDGE (Continued)

FOR YOUR convenience
AND protection
**Safe Deposit Vaults**
AT ALL OFFICES
Harvard Square
Central Square
Kendall Square

**HARVARD Trust Company**

Freshest of Fruits
Vegetables
Flowers
for All Occasions
*Member F. T. D.*
Brattle Sq. Florists
29 BRATTLE ST.
UNIV. 10116

Straw Hats, Linen Suits
Flannel Trousers
Palm Beach Suits
HARVARD
COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
HARVARD SQ. Tech. Branch 76 Mass. Ave.

THE NEW
FORD V-8
Now on Display
Harvard Automobile Co.
1236 MASS. AVE. HARVARD SQUARE
Univ. 9460—9461—9462

**Candies of Unusual Quality**
ICE CREAM
Made of Real Cream Only
DELICIOUS LUNCHES
Fiske's Candy Shops
3 BRATTLE ST. PAYSON PARK
HARVARD SQ. BELMONT, MASS.

**Oldfield Sisters Beauty Shop**
Specialists in Permanent Waving — Beauty Craft in All Its Branches
*NEW SPECIAL PRICES*
54-56 CHURCH STREET University 4983

COLBURN—*Jeweler*
*Old Gold and Silver*
Taken for Cash or Turned in
on New Merchandise
BOYLSTON ST. HARVARD SQUARE

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**DEDHAM CUSTOM LAUNDRY**
Tel. DEDham 0103 121-131 East St.
*WE AIM TO PLEASE*
Work called for and delivered in Allston, Back Bay, Brighton, Brookline, Dedham, Dorchester, Dover, Hyde Park, Walpole, Jamaica Plain, Medfield, Newton, Needham, West Roxbury, Norwood, Quincy, Roslindale, Roxbury, Belmont, Milton, Waban, Mattapan, Watertown, Wellesley, Canton, Readville.

*May A. Malo*
*Frocks and Accessories*
*564 High Street*
*Dedham, Mass.*

**Dedham Artificial Ice Co.**
Tel. 1702 DED.
New England Coke, Contract, $9.95
All kinds hard coal and Cleercoal
Fuel oil and range oil, 50 gals. $3.75
*We also sell Lincoln Oil Burners*
*Information on request.*

**Garden Furniture**
Dedham Wood Products Co.
FRANK G. LEONARD
54 EASTERN AVENUE Ded. 1811-M

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Cross and Sons Florists
1477-50 MAIN ST.
FALL RIVER, MASS.

### FITCHBURG

Fitchburg Savings Bank
*Interest Payable Quarterly*
January, April, July, October 1st
745 MAIN STREET
119 FAIRMOUNT STREET

**Special Baby Milk**
*Pasteurized Milk and Cream*
*Buttermilk and Fresh Eggs*
CLOVER HILL FARMS
*Where Quality Counts* Tel. 737

Fitchburg Coal Company
*We can supply you with*
FUEL OIL
4 Day Street Tel. 456

JOHN C. MERCER
*Registered Optometrist*
Eyes Examined—Glasses Fitted
412 MAIN STREET Tel. 771

Schadlich's Market
*Choice Meats—Fish*
*Vegetables*
72 GREEN STREET Tel. 586

BAYLIN'S FUR SHOP
*For Individuality*
Every type dress to suit every personality
Prices from $2.95 to $16.50
467 MAIN STREET Phone 300

## MASSACHUSETTS

### FITCHBURG (Continued)

Deposits Next Put on Interest July 1st
Dividends are paid quarterly at the rate of 3½% per annum
Worcester North Savings Institution
288-294 Main Street

"Dr. Chase's" Simplex Shoes
*for children of all ages.*
$1.75 to $2.95 pair
GEORGE BROS.
CORNER MAIN AND MILL STREETS

F. H. LANE COMPANY
*"The Store Where Quality Counts"*
You'll Find the New Spring
SUITS and TOP COATS
Remarkable Values. Don't Fail to See Them

*A Complete Service*
GENERAL TIRES
U. S. L. Batteries—Veedol Lubricating
TYDOL GAS
PUTNAM and BROAD STREETS

### FRAMINGHAM

OUR NEW LINE OF
Out-o-Doors Furniture
Now on Display at Lowest Prices in 15 Years
LEWIS FURNITURE CO.
73 IRVING STREET TEL. 3201

Take pride in your hair. We have the newest and best in
PERMANENT WAVING
*Hollywood Cone Curlers with special process for Ringlet Curls.*
HARPER METHOD SHOP
ROOM 12, MALLANEY BLDG. Tel. 4601

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The BOSTON STORE
WILLIAM G. BROWN CO.
*The Big Department Store of the North Shore*
*"THE STORE OF SERVICE"*
Twenty-Nine Departments
Located on Five Floors

WALK-OVER SHOES
*for* MEN *and* WOMEN
$5.50 to $9.00 Widths AAAA to E
Brown's Walk-Over Shoe Shop
GLOUCESTER, MASS.

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*Groceries, Meat, Fish*
*Vegetables and Fruit*
FRANK N.
LYMAN
54 Federal St. Tel. 3664
Greenfield, Mass.

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*at Your Service*
ROSE BUSHES, GARDEN SEEDS, FERTILIZERS
289 MAIN ST. GREENFIELD, MASS.

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QUALITY HARDWARE CO.
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DEMONSTRATION and SALE
Friday and Saturday, June 2—June 3
Half Pint of Utilac Enamel Free with 25c Brush. Special Reductions during demonstration.

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"NOW" is the TIME to Fill Your Bin with
Reading Anthracite Coal
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Cassius P. Smith, Prop. Tel. 164

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165 Merrimack Street
*Special Prices on*
Watches and Watch Bracelets
Your Graduation Gifts may be purchased Now at Tremendous Savings. American Watches $11.75 up. Watch Bracelets 50c up.

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PERMANENT WAVES
Realistic $8.50—Eugene $8.50
Nash Special $5.00
For Appointment Ph. 5641
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To Launder Your Linen Suits, Wash Dresses and Children's Dresses.
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50 Middlesex Street, Bradford
Ralph E. Daniels, Prop. Tel. 164

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*Best Quality Meats*
Vegetables—Groceries
Tel. 230 18 WINTER STREET

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**Anderson Brothers**
Picgo—a substitute for coffee made from sun-dried figs blended with malt barley..... 1-lb. package 35
Special—1 can S&W Peaches, 1 can S&W Pineapple and 1 can S&W Green Gage Plums (all large cans) all for.. .65
Dutch Tea Rusk—large package..... .15
Olive Spread—fine for sandwiches. aJr .10
Sp. Heinz large jars Cucumber Slices... .29

Walsh & Packard, Inc.
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We recommend Pyrote as an insect spray for flowers, fruits, vegetables and plants.

Dykemans' Radio Store
If you are interested in electrical refrigeration consult us.
Agents for WESTINGHOUSE, MAJESTIC and GRUNO electric refrigerators.
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OAK AND APPLETON STREETS

The LEARY SHOP
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*Nemo—Foundation Garments*
The famous Wonderlift, modernized in style, wear and material. Reg. price $7.50
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and
GRADUATION CARDS
Jig-Saw Library
THE SPECIALTY SHOP
254 Maple Street *Opp. Hotel Nonotuck*

## MASSACHUSETTS

### HOLYOKE (Continued)

*Step Into June*
in
White Footwear
A splendid assortment is ready at $5.00, $6.50, $7.00, $8.50
THOMAS S. CHILDS, Inc.
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*Good Clothes for Every Man*
Quality by KUPPENHEIMER
Agents for KNOX HATS
DUNBAR MURRAY, INC.
Holyoke's Popular Store for Men and Boys
HIGH ST. AT SUFFOLK Dial 4122

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*Specially Priced*
Breeches—Jodhpurs
Riding Coats
*Second Floor*
CHERRY & WEBB CO.

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*Real Estate and Insurance*
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LAWRENCE, MASS.

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BUILDER
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Get those little jobs done now before the larger ones come and crowd them out—none too large or too small.

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Master Service Station
*Chrysler and Plymouth Sales and Service*

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*DAY AND NIGHT TOWING SERVICE*

BIRD BATHS
Attractive looking bird baths, three patterns, priced $3.00 and $3.50.
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Graduation, Class Day, Sport and Street Dresses
HOSIERY UNDERWEAR, JEWELRY
at Popular Prices
Miss Maclean's Specialty Shop
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Cards for Father's Day, June 18
Cards for Graduation
Cards for All Occasions
The Minute Shoppe
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*See the NEW*
NORGE
Rollator Refrigerator
Economical Electric Refrigerator
A. E. O'HEIR CO.
15 HURD STREET

Cool Summer Dresses
including wool embroidery effects on washable ensembles
Sizes 14 to 20, 36 to 46
$10.75
*SECOND FLOOR*
Cherry & Webb Co.

Morse & Beals FLORISTS
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With Hemstitched Colored Borders
Regular $1.39 Value 89c
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MILLINERY
*Distinctive Styles for My Lady*
DOROTHY BENHAM
147 Pleasant St., MALDEN Tel. 0631-W

## MASSACHUSETTS

### MALDEN (Continued)

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George Downie, Jeweler
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*Shoes for Women*
$4.40 and $5
HIGGINS
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PERMANENT WAVING
FREDERICS, $5.00 *Including*
EUGENE, $6.50 *Shampoo and*
REALISTIC $8.50 *Finger Wave*
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*REAL ESTATE*
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Best Properties Overlooking
"The Yachting Center of the World"
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*"We Use Soft Water"*
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*Quality and Service*
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Is the most ECONOMICAL fuel on the market. Use much less coal and get much less ash. One ton will convince you. We also sell
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GLENDALE COAL CO.
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Service and Repairs
*All Makes of Cars*
Thorough Lubrication
Gasoline—Oil—Tires
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Groceries and Provisions
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THORWALD HANSEN
*Flowers for All Occasions*
Watch for Our Week-End Specials
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Medford Sq. Meat Shop
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Fresh Dressed Native Fowl 19c
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*The* RAYE HAT SHOP
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*QUALITY SHOES*
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*Furnace and Range Oils*
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*MEN'S—BOY'S STORE*
SPORT SHOES — PANAMA HATS — PLAN-L-TEX TROUSERS
3.50-5.00 — 3.00, 4.00, 5.00 — 1.95-2.25
CARTER'S UNDERWEAR
Special Athletic Suit 69c

## MASSACHUSETTS

### NEEDHAM (Continued)

PERMANENT WAVING
*Our Pads are genuine.*
NESTOIL — FREDERICS
EUGENE — FRIGIDINE
SHELTON — CROQUIGNOLE
ZOTOS
Machineless Permanent Wave
Modern Barber and Beauty Shop
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896 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass
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*Afternoon Tea*
*Fancy Pastries*
*Schrafft's Candies*

Willey's Inc.
UNION STREET *at* 250
*Distinctive Apparel for Women and Misses*

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PLUMBING—HEATING
*JUNE SPECIALS*
Three-Piece Kohler Bathroom Set... $38.50
No. 50 Sands Gas Water Heater.... 6.25
Kohler Syphon Action Closet, complete with mahogany seat..... 13.50
48 SO. SECOND ST., NEW BEDFORD
Tel. Clifford 2942
and 5 TABOR STREET, FAIRHAVEN
Tel. Clifford 7288

Will be delighted to greet you in our new store *240 Union Street*
MICHAUD'S, Inc.
CLOTHIERS

Y. W. C. A.
Open Air Terrace
or
Large, Cool Dining Room
GRADE "A" FOOD
25c, 35c, 45c, 65c Specials

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INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
Paper Hanging, Ceiling Work
*Estimates Gladly Given*
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Upholstering :: Cabinet Work
Antique Furniture Restored
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$550 and up, Delivered
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*24-Hour Service by Experts.*
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Recco's Market
2102 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
Quality Meats, Fruits, Vegetables
Full Line of Fresh Fish
Rival Canned Goods

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NEWTON REAL ESTATE
We hope to be of service to all who are looking to this beautiful suburb of Boston for a home.
ALVORD BROS.
Opposite Newton Centre Depot
Cen New. 3006

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GOODYEAR
TIRES
Radio Service
HIGHLAND AUTO SUPPLY
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*FINE WALL PAPERS*
*WINDOW SHADES*
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*Samples shown at your home*
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West Newton 2511-M

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Deliveries in all the Newtons
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*WINDOW SHADES*
Made to Measure.
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FANCY FRUITS—VEGETABLES
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NEWTON AWNING CO.
manufacturers of
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Wedding Canopies for Rental
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*Gifts for Graduation*
HOSIERY — UNDERWEAR — HANDKERCHIEFS—CHILDREN'S NEW DRESSES

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318 WALNUT STREET
*GRADUATION GIFTS and CARDS*
APPROPRIATE WEDDING GIFTS AT ALL PRICES

## MASSACHUSETTS

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FRESH FRUIT, VEGETABLES
FANCY MEATS
Mrs. Turner's Potato Chips

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*Strictly Fresh Sea Food*
2210
West Newton 2211 1247 Washington St.

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*SALE:—*
Pure Thread Silk
Ladies'
Chiffon Hosiery
FIRST QUALITY
59c pr. 3 pairs $1.65
—45 Gauge! —French Heel!
—Beautiful Triple Picot Top!
—Shadow Welt with run stop!
—Lisle Lined Sole and Toe for extra wear!
—Sheer and beautiful!
—10 Beautiful Summer Shades featuring—DEAUSAND, a beautiful light Beige! FOGMIST, a light summer grey; OCRE BEIGE, a medium beige; SUN TOUCH, a light suntan.
—Sizes 8½ through 10½.
NOTE:—Hosiery with all these features is seldom found at less than $1.00
*(Mail and Phone Orders Filled)*

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Life Income Plan
by means of insurance or annuities
A comparatively small sum set aside each year for an Equitable Life Annuity will guarantee you a fixed monthly income for life, beginning at any age after 50. This may also be purchased by a lump sum payment.
ROBERT E. KIMBALL
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Stripes, Plaids, Checks
1.00—1.50—2.00
C. H. CUTTING CO.

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HERBERT'S MARKET
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The Agricultural National Bank
*Resources Twelve Million Dollars*
Why Not Start a Savings Account?

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Luncheon 75c
Dinner $1.00
Afternoon Tea
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DORA MALCOLM

Many Find It So Convenient to Buy All Their Food at
KELSEY'S GREAT MARKET
7 Departments Branch at
Pittsfield Dalton

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Granite 0048-R 9-12 daily

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*Restaurant and Food Shop*
Reservations Made for Special Parties
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*INSURANCE*
1364 HANCOCK ST. Granite 3000
Adams Building

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*Jewelry, Silver, Glass*
*Telechron Clocks, Bulova Watches*
1462 HANCOCK STREET Granite 2724-W

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President 0839
RANGE AND FURNACE OILS
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE

SMITH'S
DRESS GOODS STORE
Woolens—Silks—Cottons
Draperies—Curtains—Linens
1563 HANCOCK ST. Granite 1065-M

*Spring Prices on*
Blue Coal—New England Coke
Franklin Coal—Cities Service Oils
Trade Marked Quality Fuels
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Sports Clothings More Sporty
When
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OLD COLONY LAUNDRY
100 QUINCY AVENUE President 5000

"Proof Paint Products"
*Authorized Pittsburgh Paint Products Agency*
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*PAINT* *HARDWARE*
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Have Us Clean and Reblock Your Hat
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William D. Michael, O. D.
OPTOMETRIST
1518 HANCOCK STREET
Office Tel. Pres. 6735 Res. Tel. Braintree 1778

## MASSACHUSETTS

### QUINCY (Continued)

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CLEERCOAL
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All Leathers Lowest Prices Since 1917
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*Remodeling and Repairing a Specialty*
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Call SOM. 0319
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Delicatessen and Lunch
Is back on Broadway again with the same high-grade cooked food.
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*Opposite Foss Park*

*Stellar*
Latest Spring Topcoats and Suits
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*For Summer 1933*
N. H. SKINNER CO.

SEE NEXT PAGE

# Daily Features

## "I Record Only the Sunny Hours"

### 'A Little Child Shall Lead Them'

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

York, Penna.

IT HAPPENED at Bethany House, a home in Park, Penna., where kindly women gather to sew for those who need to be clothed. There was the usual noise and clatter incident to a busy sewing place.

As the work proceeded, some discussion developed relative to sacrifice and self-denial. One woman said she could give up movies and put the money into the free will treasury. Another would give up butter.

A little girl just 6, the last of a group to be fitted, was taken to an adjoining room and given a glass of milk and a cookie to entertain her while she waited. One of the women noticed that between sips of milk the child broke several crumbs from the cookie and offered them to her dolly, finally eating them herself. Even from this tiny taste it was evident that she knew how good the cookie was.

Presently she appeared in the doorway with a small package in her hand. She smiled brightly, seated herself, and waited until she was called to be fitted.

"Can I lay your package here?" asked the woman who was doing the fitting. Discovering that the package contained the child's cookie, the woman asked her if she didn't like the cake.

"Oh, yes'm, I liked it very much," the child replied. "But I'm taking it to my mother."

Heads dropped lower over sewing machines. They had just been discussing sacrifice and self-denial!

"A little child shall lead them," said one of the women tenderly and reverently.

## Odd As It May Seem

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Ole Nelson, a Blaine (Wash.)** fisherman dropped his week's wages into the harbor and then rescued the floating dollars, yes, they floated, inasmuch as they consisted of 28 of Blaine's wooden dollars recently issued.

**The New York Central**—largest taxpayer among the railroads, paid $30,083,642 in taxes during 1932.


MASSACHUSETTS

WALTHAM

"A Good Place to Buy Good Clothes"
429 MOODY STREET
Geo. I. Kelly, Inc.
Henly Suits, $15 to $30
Henly Topcoats, $15 to $25
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Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

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Buy your Flowers in Watertown from Your Dependable Home-town Florist.
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PERSONAL SERVICE
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113 MT. AUBURN STREET—at Phillips

WELLESLEY

Boulder Brook Farm
MILK
WESTON ROAD WELLESLEY, MASS. Telephone WEL 0581
From Our Own Tuberculin Tested Cows

WINTHROP

LANG, The Shoeman
Tel. Ocean 1281
Tennis Shoes for the whole family
59c to $1.98

Mary Elizabeth Shoppe
Specializing in ZOTOS—the machineless method of Permanent Waving. No machine, no electricity. Also Le Mur and Nestle. All branches of beauty culture.
Ocean 0632 72 Woodside Ave.
Don't Miss This Demonstration
Expert decorator in charge to show you how to economize and beautify with Duco.
At Our Store JUNE 1-2-3
SHIRLEY HARDWARE COMPANY
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ALL FISH IN SEASON
Shellfish a Specialty
Crabmeat
Quality and Service Guaranteed
Prompt Delivery
515 SHIRLEY STREET Phone Ocean 1610

Everybody's Cash Market
Tel. Ocean 1520
Quality Merchandise
Best Brands: Monarch, Brunswick, Crosse & Blackwell, Heinz & Co.


## A Word a Day

### Notes and Queries

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Ambiguity** (I. R. S.)—The correspondent submits the following newspaper subheading:

> Ellis Island Improvements Proposed by New Commissioner Who Is to Have Exhaustive Study by a Committee of Citizens.

He adds:

> The example would seem to be indefinite as to whether the Commissioner or Ellis Island is to receive the exhaustive examination.

Readers are expected to be patient with the fruits of the headwriter's pen, for the summarizing of a story in a restricted space with inflexible type is an art that needs only to be attempted to be appreciated. Add to the difficulty of the job the speed required on certain stories to "make the edition," and the appreciation may become awe.

However, had the copy editor been able to give his subheading a second thought, he doubtlessly would have substituted "Orders," "Directs," "Recommends," or "Arranges for" in place of "Is to Have." If this would not have been warranted by the story, a stop could have been made after "Commissioner," and the new sentence could have been: "Exhaustive Study to Be Made by a Committee of Citizens."

**"Four hundred and fifty-six degrees Fahrenheit below zero"** (G. C.)—The correspondent submits this extract from a news item and writes:

> In view of the fact that zero Fahrenheit is not the same temperature as zero Centigrade, would it not be better to say "456 degrees below zero Fahrenheit" in order not to convey the erroneous impression that zero is a fixed temperature uniform for all scales?

The objection cannot be overruled.

**Pyrrhic victory** (G. C.)—The correspondent spotted this phrase recently, but with a lower case "p." He contends that there is a difference between a "Pyrrhic victory" and a "pyrrhic victory."

The correct form to designate a costly victory is "Pyrrhic victory." A lower case "p" might lead the untutored—who looked up the word in his dictionary—to regard the phrase as meaning a "Greek martial dance victory."

## In Lighter Vein

**Patrick's Problem**

Pat had just started work in the pit, and was put in charge of a pit pony. He was leading it along a passage when he came to a part where the roof was too low for the pony to pass under.

Taking his pick, Pat proceeded to hack at the roof, intending to make the hole larger, when the foreman rushed up, shouting: "You should never hack at the ceiling like that. Use your shovel and scrape away from the floor."

"Ah!" said Pat, "you can't fool me. It's the pony's head that won't go through, not his feet."—*Labor.*

Humorist

"Is that the Emporium? Well, you completely misunderstood my order. I asked you to send me a hiking costume, and the thing you delivered appears to be a Viking costume."

**A Rarity**

A tourist who was traveling through the Kalahari Desert happened to meet an old inhabitant and his son.

"It looks as though it's going to rain."

"Well, I hope so; not so much for myself as for my boy. I've seen it rain."—*Los Angeles Times.*

**Food for Thought**

"Do you care for gorgonzola?" said the author to the young woman seated next to him at a dinner party.

"Well—I don't know," hesitated the girl, who had nerved herself for literary converse. "I think I prefer the work of his brother Emile."—*Tit-Bits.*

**Sizable Compliment**

He: "Believe me, Miss Euphonia, when I dance with you I feel as if I hold the whole world in my grasp."—*Die Woche im Bild* (Olten).

**Very Light**

New Washerwoman: "How many am dere in yoh family, Missus?"

Mrs. Newday: "Oh, I have six children but they are all girls and grown, so the wash will be very light."—*Grit.*


MASSACHUSETTS

WINTHROP
(Continued)

Certified Cleaning
Lechtur's Cleansing Co.
Ocean 0136-R
"Let Us Remodel Your Fur Coat while it is being stored with us"
All Garments Cleaned 75c
We call and deliver

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Cut Flowers, Potted Plants

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22 PLEASANT STREET
Hairdressing
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## Hymnal Notes

### Nos. 54, 94, 317, 319

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

THE poet of No. 94, "Hath not thy heart within thee burned," was Stephen Greenleaf Bulfinch (1809-1870), son of Charles Bulfinch, the architect of the beautiful "Bulfinch front" of the State House in Boston. Stephen was born in Boston, but removed to Washington when his father became also architect of the new Capitol. He went to Columbia College and then graduated as a Unitarian minister at Cambridge. His work as assistant to Dr. Gilman in Charleston, S. C., was followed by various pastorates, till his passing at Cambridge.

This hymn is from his "Contemplations of the Saviour," and Julian states that his work includes some valuable hymns on the miracles of Jesus, the spirit of which can be felt in the present hymn, which followed "Remarks" on the walk to Emmaus. His attitude is a reminder of the position taken by James Freeman Clarke, another famous Unitarian, who stated his opinion in 1866 ("Orthodoxy: Its Truths and Its Errors") that the miracles of Jesus pointed to a power which all men might some day comprehend and use.

It is fitting that the family of this famous Boston builder should be represented in the Hymnal of an organization that has added so worthily to the architecture of the city.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes (1809-1894), writer of No. 319, was a professor at Harvard, an essayist, and a poet of vivid and delicate touch. The reverence and tenderness that are in his hymns marked him also as one of the most loved of the literary fellowship that made Boston the "Athens" of America. Of his books of sketches, casual talk, verse, with a thread of a story, "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" was most famous. With the "Professor" and the "Poet" it was read everywhere in the United States and abroad.

This hymn appeared in the "Autocrat" in 1859, and another of his most favored poems, "The Chambered Nautilus," was also printed there, while the book was coming out in the Atlantic Monthly. This is the poem with the inspiring call: "Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul, As the swift seasons roll, Leave thy low-vaulted past; Let each new temple, nobler than the last, Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast, Till thou at length art free." Here is perhaps an echo of Keats's phrase, "Life is a dome of many colored glass," except that Holmes saw it as the dome, or house, of advancing thought, which we build of our own choice. His humor is seen especially in some of his verse, as where he says his wants are few, he only asks "a hut of stone"—"A very plain brown stone will do."

His house was on the river side of Beacon Street, Boston, and on the Esplanade behind it is now a memorial of the gentle and merry Autocrat. He was a Unitarian, attending Kings Chapel, the little square stone church that keeps its colonial name, and even part of the Episcopal service. The first line of this hymn is, "Lord of all being, throned afar." In the revised Christian Science Hymnal it begins "Sun of our life."

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe (1812-1896), poet of No. 317, "Still, still with Thee," was born in Litchfield, Conn., and was sister of Henry Ward Beecher, the famous preacher. She married Professor Stowe in Cincinnati, where she received her first impressions of the problem that then so agitated the country. Her husband was called to Bowdoin College, Maine, in 1850, and there she wrote the story which brought her world renown—"Uncle Tom's Cabin." It was published serially in the National Era, an anti-slavery journal of Washington, D. C.

When she visited England in 1853 Mrs. Stowe was received with marked attention, partly through her friendship with Harriet Martineau (1802-1876), also a sister of a famous brother, the Unitarian, James Martineau. The sister was much admired and socially sought after, because of her books serving various causes. She had been frank in her criticism of American life after her visit to the western land, where she had allied herself with the abolitionist group, of whom she later wrote as "martyrs" to their cause. She accomplished a great amount of literary work, including books of history, education, studies in philosophy, and a novel, "Deerbrook." Our No. 54, "Faith grasps the blessing she desires," is by Miss Martineau.

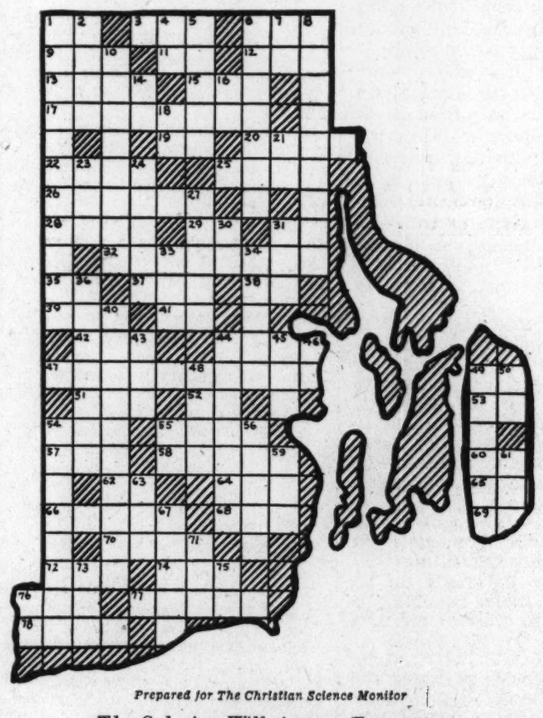
Mrs. Stowe wrote a number of novels or tales, such as "Dred," "The Minister's Wooing," "The Pearl of Orr's Island," etc. Stories are told of the busy wife and mother writing "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in the midst of home duties, snatching an hour when she could. The book was translated into 20 languages, including Chinese and Japanese, and when dramatized was for years a stage favorite.

## Worth Knowing

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

## Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle

*No. 19*



*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

### The Solution Will Appear Tomorrow

**Across**

1—Royal Highness.
3—African antelope.
6—Japanese (ab.).
9—Question in regard to manner.
11—Spanish "to go."
12—Period of time.
13—Combining form signifying "vision."
15—Front of a boat.
17—A State that this one is often compared with in size.
19—Printer's measure.
20—Very noisy.
22—Egyptian goddess represented as cow-headed.
25—Bric-a-(?).
26—He started the cotton spinning industry in this State in 1790.
28—Cripple.
29—Old Saxon.
31—Did eat.
32—This State is the (?) state in area.
35—North Dakota.
37—The sun.
38—By.
39—Found on the grass in the early morn.
41—Doctor of Science.
42—Also.
44—Low tide.
47—Capital of this State.
49—Virginia (ab.).
51—Australian Natives Association.
52—Interjection.
53—Not out.
54—Contraction of "it is."
55—Nickname for popular concert.
57—Town in Michigan.
58—University in this State.
60—Sixth note of the scale.
62—Prefix meaning "with."
64—Eggs of a fish.
65—East Indies.
66—Possessed.
68—Small child.
69—Thulium (ab.).
70—Greek god of love.
72—Plot.
74—Run into.
76—Tiny round vegetable.
77—The topography of this State is (?).
78—Questions.

**Down**

1—Name of this State.
2—Motto of this State.
4—Nickel (ab.).
5—Ninety-seven per cent of the State's population is (?).
6—Manufacturing this is an important industry in this state.
7—A measure of area.
8—A leading city of this State, noted for cotton mills.
10—Founder of this State.
14—Athletic Association.
16—Coördinating conjunction.
18—Us.
21—On account.
23—Obsolete form of "slay."
24—Stalks.
27—Hot with butter! Um!
30—South Latitude.
31—Noun suffix denoting "one who does."
33—Army Ordnance Department.
34—Consumed.
36—Depart from the trail.
40—City of note in this State.
43—Plural of "Ovum."
44—City of this State, known as exclusive social resort.
45—Do.
46—Presiding Elder.
48—Swinging entrance.
49—Flower of the State.
50—Article.
54—The foremost industry of the State.
55—Plymouth Brethren.
56—Paint.
59—Used to entrap.
61—Point at.
63—Contraction of "over."
67—Large water wheel.
71—Salt.
73—Species of tree.
75—Mail (ab.).
76—Father.

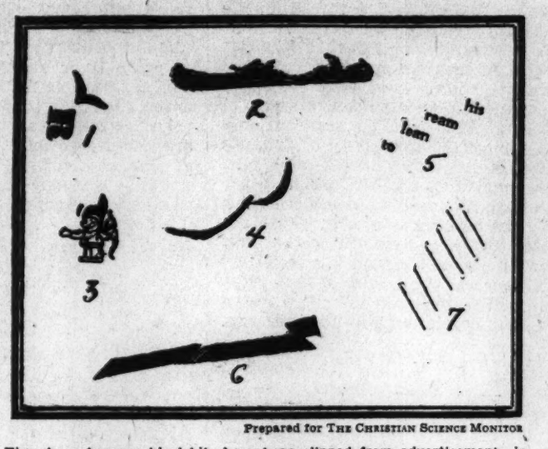
The Christian Science Monitor's

## Quotation for Today

*WHEN truth is revealed, let custom give place; let no man prefer custom before reason and truth.* —AUGUSTINE

## Ad-O-Grams

No. 27




Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Readers who are successful in identifying the advertisements from which the bits have been taken should send in their list to the Feature Editor. (Give name of advertiser after each number, not page and column.) Be sure to mention "Ad-O-Grams No. 27." The answers and list of winners will be published four weeks from today.

## Ad-O-Grams, No. 19

**Published May 5**

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1. El Cortez Hotel (San Diego)
2. Whittimores
3. Stuart Club
4. St. Charles (New Orleans)
5. Re-Nu Shoe Studio
6. Kelly-Springfield
7. Ivory.

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## The Children's Corner

### Emmaline and Susabet

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Emmaline and Susabet
Were walking wing and wing
Along a rural highway
One pleasant day in spring.

"Emmaline," said Susabet,
"How nice it is to walk
Along this rural highway
And indulge in gentle talk!"

"Susabet," said Emmaline,
"As always you are right.
How jocund are the rural scenes
That captivate our sight!"

"Emmaline," said Susabet,
"Observe yon farmer boy!
And how he steps behind the plow
With dignity and joy."

"Susabet," said Emmaline,
"He whistles sweet and loud,
Of such a cheery farmer boy
The farmer must be proud."

"Emmaline," said Susabet,
"He whistles like a bird.
A more melodious farmer boy
I'm sure I've never heard."

EMMALINE and Susabet, as everybody knows, were Farmer Ben's favorite and most intelligent hens. They had finished their day's work by each laying an egg, and now, as usual, they were out taking a walk. Farmer Ben had opened the gate of the henyard for them and watched them off. "There they go," he had said to himself. "Emmy and Susy. The two best hens ever a man had. I'd trust those hens anywhere." And then he had gone on happily about his agricultural toil, knowing that Emmaline and Susabet would be back just before sunset.

Emmaline and Susabet, the intelligent hens, continued along the rural highway. When they came to a schoolhouse they both stopped with the same thought.

"Susabet," said Emmaline,
"Let's bide a wee, my dear,
And watch the children at recess.
The time must now be near.

"Emmaline," said Susabet,
"I heartily agree.
We'll stay and watch the little ones
At play in childish glee."

So Emmaline and Susabet jumped and flapped their wings and perched on the schoolhouse wall. The sun climbed in the sky, and presently the children came out and played with childish glee and went in again. Emmaline and Susabet perched a while longer, and then they flapped their wings and jumped off the wall and went on along the rural highway till they came to a pond. There was a log on the edge of the pond and a frog on the log.

"Susabet," said Emmaline,
"Observe the pretty frog.
Let's bide a wee, and see him dive
From off his mossy log."

"Emmaline," said Susabet,
"We'll see him dive, and then
We'll scratch ourselves a bit of lunch
And start back home again."

So they waited beside the pond till the frog dived off the log, and then

DRAWN for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Emmaline and Susabet Watch the Frog Dive.

they scratched themselves a nice lunch and started home, chatting about what they had seen.

"Susabet," said Emmaline,
"That sight I shall remember—
The graceful way that frog did dive—
From now until December."

## Brevities

**San Francisco Chronicle:** Fable: Once upon a time there was a man who never left his commutation ticket in his other coat.

**Detroit News:** If he starts off his speech, "No one hopes more fervently than I for world peace," wait for the second paragraph that begins, "However"——


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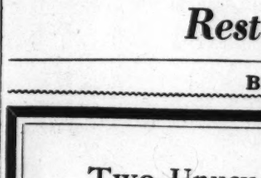

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1933 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY



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## Editorials

### The Winning of the East

NEWS of the truce between China and Japan confirms the expectations of most students of Far Eastern affairs. Japan never seemed serious in its threat against China proper. Without knowing any details of the truce, one may surmise that the real objective of Japanese policy was to stop the forays of Chinese guerrillas into Jehol and Manchoukuo. Then Japan could return to its self-imposed task of pacifying Manchoukuo and checkmating Soviet Russia.

For there is no indication as yet that the "war" is over. Feng Yu-hsiang has raised the standard of revolt in Chahar. This is the province west of Jehol, politically Chinese, historically Mongol. What exactly is Feng's intention? In the muddied pool of northeastern Asia one is unable to see clearly. But one can be sure that Feng's bold gesture does not mean exactly what it seems to mean.

Let the westener try to explore what the courts call the circumstantial evidence. What manner of man is Feng Yu-hsiang? Six years ago he rivaled the Cantonese nationalists as the hope of nationalist China. But his manner of coming to the top of the ruck of contending war lords did not win Chinese affections. For he exploited every opportunity of climbing to eminence on the backs of the generals under whom he served and of winning Soviet assistance. Desertion after desertion cast him for a lone rôle, and he had been almost forgotten when the news came of his defiance of Japan, sounded from the Mongolian outposts of the Chinese Republic.

The sound comes from exactly the right direction from the standpoint of Japan. Chahar is one of the three provinces—Jehol and Suiyuan are the others—which the Chinese Republic carved out of the huge Mongolian domain. North of it is the bulk of Mongolia proper, now Sovietized. Still westward is Chinese Turkestan, also more or less Sovietized. A year ago the Russians threw a railroad around the Russian flank of Chinese Turkestan as an offshoot of the Trans-Siberian System. It is known as the Turk-Sib.

Prof. Bruce C. Hopper recently summed up the significance of all these Soviet developments in the following words:

> The Urals have disappeared as a boundary, and have ceased even to be a geographical expression. In "Winning the East" the Soviets revive Russia's old economic and cultural mission, and seek again the quiet Asiatic markets, sheltered from foreign competition. In the new push to the East, however, Karl Marx, instead of the Orthodox Church, goes to the baggage.

Since this was written, a steel works has sprung up east of the Urals, and other developments connected with Siberian industrialization, such as the canneries in Kamchatka, have testified to Soviet energy.

May it not be that in the mentalities of military Japan the course of Japanese Empire runs west? May it not be equally clear that the winning of the East by the Soviet supplied a spur to Japanese activity? Answers to these questions may be left to future historians. At present one cannot see the wood for the trees. But it is permissible, in view of the truce between the Chinese and Japanese, so mystifying to many westerners, to try to put all these massive events in perspective.

From the beginning China appears to have befogged the Russo-Japanese issue. It now seems evident that Chinese pin-pricking in Manchuria up till 1931 was regarded as an excuse for Japanese action. Plainly, Shanghai was a sideshow. And now just as obviously the north China campaign was never intended to amount to anything more than an effort to protect the southern borders of Manchoukuo and Jehol. Several times during its progress the Japanese tried to tear themselves away in order to attend to their northern preoccupations.

Now, with China for the nonce silenced, and still unable to close its ranks to the invader, the Japanese may turn their attention to these larger problems of empire. They have jerked the clock centuries back to those epic struggles in the East which began when Albuquerque overthrew Arab sea power and which ostensibly came to an end when Edward VII terminated the imperial rivalries of Great Britain and Russia.

### Pinching the Public Library

A SERIOUS effect of enforced municipal economy is presented by the cuts in the book budgets in leading American cities, ranging from 40 per cent to 100 per cent in some larger libraries, and averaging about 25 per cent with the smaller libraries included. Taking eighty-two of the larger communities, the expenditures for books in 1932 were $2,405,349 as against budgets of $1,572,662 for the current year—a cut of about 35 per cent.

That public libraries should bear their share in curtailment to meet present conditions goes without saying, but far-sighted judgment is required to determine that share.

The public library is an educational institution, and its social importance cannot be overestimated. In 1929 more than 19,000,000 borrowers availed themselves of library privileges. Since then more than 4,000,000 have been added to that number, showing that during these difficult years a new group of readers has turned instinctively to the public libraries to seek the solution of their problems and to continue their mental development. And now the libraries, with their reduced budgets, are unable to satisfy this important natural demand.

The seriousness of the situation is even greater than appears on the surface. Inquiry among publishers and authors discloses the fact that with the curtailed market, important scholarly manuscripts are being declined as uncommercial business ventures; and, because of this attitude on the part of the publishers, authors of such volumes are forced to look upon painstaking research and exposition as too hazardous a financial occupation to be continued.

This leads back to the question of how great a proportion of the present enforced public economy should properly fall upon the libraries. We are living in the midst of a world crisis that is beyond the comprehension of the average citizen. An understanding knowledge of its significance is essential to good citizenship. Analysis and interpretation can be secured only through the publication and study of volumes which, even in normal times, have limited sale.

The future demands the writing and the reading of such books, and it would seem an act of far-sighted wisdom to guarantee the cooperation of the libraries in making certain that the history of the present epoch is adequately recorded and placed at the service of that great mass of intelligent readers and citizens who can secure this vital understanding in no other way.

### Guiding the Young Idea

FRONT page newspaper publicity and motion pictures throw an aura of glamour around the criminal. Two armed thugs hold up a lone stenographer, steal the pay roll she is carrying to her employers, and by strange misuse of language their crime is headlined as bold, audacious, daring. But perhaps the most egregious mistake is that of describing cheap gangsters as "clever."

If the subject were less tragic, the definition would be comic. What intelligence is displayed in choosing a career that means either "doing a stretch" or, when not behind prison bars, being constantly picked up by the police on suspicion, joining the morning "line-up" and sleeping in station house cells?

That is the routine of the average gangster. And often his sordid, furtive existence is prematurely ended by associates seeking vengeance, or to save themselves from the law's clutches.

Referring to a 25-year-old hanger-on of a gang of hoodlums in Boston, obviously a victim of "gang" vengeance, a police officer familiar with the underworld of violence is quoted as declaring, "Only a dumb one like Curran would believe that he would be forgiven. They are all stupid. That's why they hang around with a bunch of small-time toughs."

One way to counteract the "bold, audacious, daring and clever" headlines and captions of press and screen would be occasional sessions in every public school in the United States when the drab squalor of the criminal's environment would be depicted, stripped of everything but its miserable and inevitable futility.

The spirit of adventure active in every normal boy could thus be led to realize by object lessons gained from current news items that there was no place for its expression in the cowardly—and stupid—existence of those who choose an outlaw's career.

### Words for Waterways

THE Mississippi Valley Association, through Cleveland A. Newton, its general counsel, has filed with the United States Department of Commerce a memorandum which constitutes probably the best short exposition that has been made of the case for improvement of inland waterways, particularly the Mississippi River and its tributaries.

It is not often a geographical region will admit it is losing industries. No area likes to confess this. Yet this statement is obliged to start with a recognition that "industry is diminishing in the Mississippi Valley." And with it, pay rolls and population are falling behind—to the extent that twelve valley states have lost a total of seventeen representatives in Congress.

The reason is illustrated in the example, only one among several, of an agricultural implement factory in Moline, Ill. The rail rate on this product to the Pacific coast is $1.86 per 100 pounds; the rail-water rate going eastward to Baltimore and thence to the west coast is $1.10; and the water rate alone for a Baltimore manufacturer is 54 cents. As a result of such conditions many factories feel obliged to move 1000 miles eastward to get closer—speaking in transportation costs—to the west coast, the gulf states, Latin America and the Orient.

At a time when one of the most forward-looking developments in the field of trade is a sentiment for decentralization of industry, this bespeaks a dislocation that is directly counter to the more promising social hopes. Does it make sense, the middle West may well ask, that thousands of families—following their jobs—should be moved from the open and pleasant spaces of the prairies states to add to the congestion of the Atlantic seaboard?

The nation probably little thought of this effect when it built the Panama Canal, and none would now give up that magnificent work; yet the cut across the isthmus, by bringing the eastern and western seaboards closer together, has imposed a heavy competitive burden upon the great land-locked interior. That canal, to be sure, is paying for itself now in tolls, which is more than can be said for the inland waterways. But there is another great body of public improvements which in the aggregate must bulk as probably larger than the outlays on river deepening. These are the improvements in ocean harbors and navigation channels along the coasts, made at the expense of the whole country.

Hitherto it has been customary to make comparison chiefly between the inland waterways and the railroads, and to demand that the river commerce pay the cost of the dredged channels, locks, dams, and so forth, just as the railroad provides and maintains its own right-of-way. But it will be seen that another comparison also must be made—that with marine transportation which enjoys not only the freedom of the seas but a vast amount of necessary aids. If a tonnage tax is to be imposed to pay for the river channels, then, urges the valley association, "it must apply with equal force to all the harbors, the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence."

Advocates of river improvement believe, moreover, that once the barge lines have outgrown the experimental stage and the channel works and terminals have been completed, a return will be reaped which will amply justify the investment. This return, they hold, must be counted not only in savings on goods actually moved by water, but also in savings on rail rates reduced by competition. And from experience they have little confidence that these rates will remain low unless the waterways continue in operation.

It is well that the inland waterways be made to prove their case and to pay their way so far as possible. But the Mississippi Valley Association has made it clear that more than sheer economic argument is involved. There are considerations of social growth and of justice between sections of the country. In the long run these may prove the soundest economics.

### The Poet's Chin

A POET may inspire invention—or maybe not. Anyhow, a suggestion for engineering experiment is provided in a recent lecture at Cambridge, England, by A. E. Housman. Professor Housman wants—he doesn't admit it, but it may be assumed—a new kind of razor. This poet complains that if a line of poetry strays into his thought while he is shaving, his razor ceases to cut properly. Perhaps he means simply to confess the fact, but he certainly would seem to have ground for complaint.

When one stops to consider what sort of evolution any poet has had to go through to reach a point where he can speak of such a thing as a razor, and when one acknowledges the very real tonsorial improvements to which poets in general have subjected themselves in modern times, he appreciates the edge on Professor Housman's remark. Poets have been barbered out of all recognition. And just as they become resigned to the fact, the most impressive symbol of their socialization fails them.

It should not be necessary to point out that this is the time for all good practical-minded inventors to rush to the aid of their reputations. For though poets have more or less agreed that they should not offend the public eye, they have not relinquished the privilege of charming the public ear. And part of that privilege is the entertainment of rimes and rhythms during the morning shave.

Poets must have razors at least as incisive as their wit, as agile as their imagination, as smooth as their better stanzas. Else they may again retire into the bush behind which so many otherwise tolerable fellows have hidden their relation to an unpoetic mankind. At any rate, it may be expected that poets in the double pursuit of beauty of line and face will soon grow tired of "taking it on the chin."

### Gift of the Class of 1933

MANY a college campus contains an array of mementos given in trust by graduating classes when they left the "quad" and marched out into a brave, bright world.

Among the numerous gifts to Alma Mater may be found granite sundials faithfully marking the hours; a network of ivy mantling the red bricks of "Old Dorm"; inviting gateways with such glorious numerals as Class of '98, '03 or '32 chiseled into the enshrining stone. Symbols, these, of the splendid desire of a departing throng of college men and women to make manifest their affection for an institution, and to add a noteworthy chapter to its golden story of accomplishment.

Into the conventional record of class gifts, however, enters a newer note this year, emblematic of a campus life grown suddenly serious. Instead of individual assessments to purchase a set of chiming bells for the Tower, a graduating class in a middle-western university has elected to establish a Nest Egg Fund, to be made available to deserving students who come to college for years after the class of '33 is forgotten.

The class specifies that small loans are to be made from this sustaining foundation, at a low rate of interest—thus indicating that the best way to reward a university for its beneficent services is to make possible the extension of its facilities to other young men and women.

A branch of ivy, a stone drinking fountain, a chiseled inscription may bring beauty to the campus, but a Nest Egg Fund contains vaster potentialities. It deals with the future, not with the past.

After all, not much can happen to a campus monolith decorated with a brass tablet, but a great deal can happen to a freshman once he is given some financial backing and encouraged to make the most of himself. Perhaps he may become the gift to the nation by the class of 1933.

## Editorial Notes

Of course, the Chicago "talking kitchen" that points out and explains the use of each piece of equipment was designed solely as an attention-arresting device. But how practical it would be for the man who, having sent his wife a-visiting, essays to prepare his own meals.

Starting an automobile assembly plant with a ray of light from Arcturus, as was done recently at Chicago, seems to have been a very practical and literal method of hitching one's vehicle to a star.

Surveying his handiwork on the following day, the amateur gardener now laboring with his first lawn is inclined to wonder whether, instead of digging up dandelions, he hadn't been setting them out.

## Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

### *How Much Longer Will the Political Honeymoon Endure?*

IF I MAY judge by letters that come to me, and by personal inquiries, there is a lively curiosity in the country concerning the permanence of the present power and popularity of President Roosevelt. From innumerable sources comes the question: How long can he expect to hold his present position of almost complete authority over Congress and the unquestioning adhesion of that group of highly articulate, and sometimes hypercritical gentlemen, the Washington correspondents?

It is fair to say that nearly everyone who poses this question seems to hope for the continuance of the present amicable relations existing between the President, the Congress, and the press. Yet the more experience the querists have had, and the better they are informed as to the past, the more doubtful they appear to be as to the future.

So far as Congress is concerned, the President will hold his great influence with it just as long as he seems to have back of him a practically united country, and no longer. The House of Representatives is made up of 435 gentlemen primarily desirous of holding their jobs, and keenly aware of the fact that, although it seems as if they had only just emerged from one election, they had better be getting busy in preparation for the next one which comes in 1934.

The Senate is perhaps a shade more independent in that only one-third of its members will have to be reëlected in 1934, and furthermore because as a rule the senators are more economically independent than the representatives. But home sentiment dominates them.

It is not too much to say that at present Mr. Roosevelt is politically stronger in every state than is either of its senators, and stronger in each congressional district than the representatives thereof. The feeling is almost universal in the country that the policies he has put into effect have checked the depression and perhaps even started business on an upward course. It may be that the depression had run its course before he took office, and that the moment for the pendulum to begin its swing in the other direction had arrived.

It is immaterial what caused it. The feeling is widespread that better times are at hand, and the Administration is profiting thereby, precisely as President Hoover suffered because of a depression for which neither he nor his party was in the remotest degree responsible.

* * *

No man can be President of the United States very long without there being built up a very vigorous opposition to him and to his policies. In the first place the minority party will not long continue to glow with the patriotic idea that the President is everybody's President, and not a party President. Not long ago I quoted a letter from a very distinguished and earnest friend and advocate of Mr. Hoover in Iowa in which he said there were no more Republicans left in Iowa. Everybody is for the Administration.

A day or two ago, inquiring as to the reaction of public sentiment in Washington concerning the tactless change by Secretary Ickes of the name of the Hoover Dam to Boulder Dam, I was informed that there was no indignation apparent; that there was no Republican public opinion left at the Capital, and that no one there was in the mood to fight for Hoover or his ideals. That may be the case today, but one only needs to talk privately with leaders of the Republican Party, state as well as national, to find that they are by no means wholly happy with the course of national legislation. Criticism is not publicly expressed largely because it is felt that the public as a whole is back of the President.

* * *

The signs of revolt indeed are apparent now in the New York press, which is exceedingly restive in the face of the Administration's apparent disinclination to regard gold and gold contracts as something too sacred to touch. The restiveness of the papers nearest to Wall Street is indeed mirrored by the press in the larger interior cities. The New York Herald Tribune only yesterday expressed fear that the President might be led by the clamor against J. P. Morgan and his associates to antagonize a group which that paper describes as "the ablest minds in the Democratic Party."

The New York Times on the same day collated Democratic and Republican journalistic opinion as to the proposition that the United States might discard the gold clause in its bonds, and described the action as "an official mistake if not an official muddle." If the Congress shall discover the press turning from its unqualified support to carping criticism, the pathway of the remainder of the Roosevelt program may not be smooth. Already keen observers at Washington discern on the part of the group of correspondents, always inclined to be cynical and hypercritical, a certain breaking away from their attitude of unqualified admiration and support of the Administration.

We may admit that it is inevitable, and of course entirely proper, that an intelligent and vigorous opposition to the Administration should spring up. That is essential in every government, unless we are to accept the Fascist program as the acme of political wisdom. But the time for that opposition is not yet ripe. At the present moment patriotic duty and commercial common sense alike dictate an unqualified support of the President.

## As I Knew Them—Frank Pocock and Edward Pocock

By JULIAN B. ARNOLD

FEW of those present at the funeral of David Livingstone, in Westminster Abbey in 1873, imagined that within fifty years from that event Central Africa would possess orderly administrations; that its plains and forests would be filled with white settlers; that railroads would annul its distances, and steamboats ply upon its lakes; and that its exports would form an appreciable part of international trade. But as Sir Edwin Arnold was leaving the Abbey, he said to me,

"This passing crowd thinks that Livingstone's work is done; that it lies beneath the flowers which tell our admiration of a life that is spent. The task has only just begun; it cries for completion, and there is one man who can, if he will, finish the splendid service to mankind. To this I will urge him."

My father's thoughts were of Henry M. Stanley, the "one man" capable of carrying through to success so great a commission. Pursuing his purpose, he at length persuaded Stanley to discuss with him the incidentals.

They met in the editorial room of the London Daily Telegraph. For a moment they looked at each other in silence. Then discarding prefaces and ceremony, Arnold clothed his vast plans in simplest words:

"Mr. Stanley, will you go to Central Africa on behalf of the Daily Telegraph, and take up the geographical problems where Livingstone left them? Will you try to solve them? Will you make known to us the living heart of Africa? Will you—will you do this—for me?"

Stanley eagerly responded: "Will I, will I?"

Many weeks were occupied in organizing that most memorable and resultful of all exploratory expeditions into Africa. James Gordon Bennett, proprietor and editor of the New York Herald, was subsequently invited to join with the proprietors of the Daily Telegraph in sharing the expenses and publishing rights of the venture. His cabled answer was the single word "Yes," and the enterprise thus became sponsored on both sides of the Atlantic.

It was toward the close of those preparations that Arnold asked Stanley, "Have you everything you want? Is there anything that you lack? Tell me."

"I lack a right and a left hand," answered Stanley.

"I understand your meaning," responded Arnold. "You want two men whom you can trust. These, also, I think I can give you. On my yacht, which lies at Lower Upnor on the Medway, are the two sons of the skipper, Harry Pocock. They are strong, healthy and brave Medway sailors; and if they will go with you they will prove themselves true right and left hands to you."

An offer was made to the two sailors, who gladly accepted it. Their names were Frank and Edward Pocock. With loyalty and courage they served their leader, Stanley, but both were destined to find graves in Africa.

The two brothers, Edward Pocock and Frank Pocock, used to relate to me, when I was a boy, tales of wrecks upon the stormy main, and often they would interject a prayer that they might rest by the gently flowing Medway. But destiny decreed that the grave of one of them should be at the foot of a great tree in East Africa, and that the other should have as his monument the last cataracts of the Congo.

## Mirror of the World's Opinion

*The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.*

### Who Wants Beer

AT THE party nominating conventions last June, the greatest horseplay in all history was staged before the astounded public to prove that there was an irresistible public demand for beer. The we-want-beer parades, and the women prancing over the convention floor waving big schooners were incidental to the din and disorder of the beer-mad delegates on the floor and in the riotous galleries.

Both the conventions bowed the servile knee to Gambrinus and solemnly declared to the world that the United States Government was too puny and impotent to cope with booze, and that the American people would rather have beer than anything else.

Now the shouting and the tumult die, and the brewer begins to look about him for the "market." He knows, as the average citizen does not know, that the convention did not represent a market—it represented the power of money and psychology to fake a dramatic effect. It was like the yelling mob of paid extras that troops over the stage in Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar."

In a recent issue of Brewery Industry, a brewery trade magazine, appear these informing statements: "Half the expected market for beer does not exist today." "What is the first step breweries will take to restore temperate (?) drinking among the youth of the land?" "There must be a campaign of education." "Not one-tenth of 1 per cent of the youth in college know what really good American beer tastes like. They will have to be educated." "Beer can be restored to its former favor in colleges." "Brewers should begin their publicity campaign." "Create a vigorous demand." "Make them avid for it."

Here, then, is the confession that the pretended "demand" was a fake. The demand must be artificially built up. Otherwise no profit. Beer's sponsors must "educate" and "create a demand" and "restore beer to colleges," and "make them avid for it."

It was not the beer drinkers who supported the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment to put on the beer ballyhoo. It was the quiet, refined multimillionaires of big business who made the rowdy and repulsive tumult by organizing rowdies and ruffians to stage the fake. These men of millions do not drink beer, nor do they, as a general rule, permit their employees to drink it. But, under oath, they revealed that they hope to shift their taxes onto the beer drinkers. Irenee du Pont stated that the legalizing and taxing of beer would shift $10,000,000 in taxes a year from one of his highly profitable corporations onto the beer drinkers. In letters begging for money, the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment made its chief appeal to those who paid income tax on an income of $100,000 or more, who were told that legalizing beer would greatly reduce their income taxes.

Of course, the brewers wanted beer. They wanted it that they might make profit from its manufacture and sale. Now it is becoming evident that instead of a billion or two revenue from beer, that the collections from that source will not be more than 5 or 6 per cent of that amount unless a market can be "created" for it among those who now have no alcohol appetite. As has always been apparent, the only attraction of beer is alcohol, to a degree that will produce intoxication. Otherwise, present malt beverages that taste, look, smell and foam like beer would meet the demand. All they lack is the narcotic drug, alcohol.

If we get beer it will not be to satisfy the alcohol appetite of drinkers. It will be to shift the burden of taxes from those who can best afford to pay onto those who are least able. The children and the women of the workers will bear the heaviest load.

This is what members of Congress . . . are voting for. They have not voted for beer because a majority of their constituents want beer; if the majority of American citizens wanted beer the editors of Brewery Industry would not be so greatly concerned over the problem of creating a profitable beer market.

The beer bill apparently is about to become law—and a law in direct conflict with the spirit of the United States Constitution at that—because the big Wall Street boys resented having to pay any part of the expenses of running the Government which they have regarded as theirs, and organized and financed the campaign of propaganda which broke down public resistance to their plans.—*Tulsa* (Okla.) *Tribune.*

### How to "Bawl Out"

WHEN you want to "bawl out" somebody, write it out. Take a lot of time and make it strong. Then lay it aside until next day for mailing. Next day tear it up and throw it away. You will feel better about it and it has served its purpose.—*Maysville* (Okla.) *News.*